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Japan

Hayashi, U.S.'s Bentsen Begin Talks 12 Feb

OW1202233693 Tokyo KYODO in English 2219 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Washington, Feb. 12 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi and U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen started their first face-to-face talks Friday afternoon and will later issue a communique on the exchange rate, Japanese officials said.

A senior Japanese finance official is scheduled to brief reporters on the talks at a hotel from 5 P.M. Washington time, but Hayashi and Bentsen are not expected to hold a press conference.

Hayashi is to meet reporters in Tokyo Saturday evening immediately after returning home.

The finance minister said shortly before leaving Tokyo the recent strengthening of the yen against the dollar is "not fast" and he does not have any concern about the exchange rate.

The dollar plunged 4.28 yen, or 3.4 percent, against the yen from a week ago to close this week at 120.45 yen on a spate of comments by a prominent U.S. economist and U.S. and European officials that the yen be boosted to reduce Japan's whopping trade surplus.

There have been rumors the Hayashi-Bentsen weekend meeting will produce a statement to encourage the yen's rise.

Japanese officials said after arriving at Washington that Hayashi is to explain to Bentsen how Japan intends to expand domestic demand in an attempt to cut the bilateral trade imbalance, citing the fiscal 1993 budget bill which focuses on pump-priming measures and the Bank of Japan's February 4 key rate cut.

Fail To Discuss Yen's Value

OW1202234993 Tokyo KYODO in English 2339 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Washington, Feb. 12 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi and U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen did not discuss in their meeting Friday boosting the yen's value to help cut Japan's trade surplus, a senior Japanese official said Friday.

The first meeting between the two top financial officials ended at 4 P.M. after an hour of discussions, which were joined by Tadao Chino, Japanese vice finance minister, and Lawrence Summers, nominee for U.S. Treasury undersecretary for international affairs, the official said.

Bentsen was quoted as expressing concern about Japan's swelling trade surplus and the slowdown of the world economy.

Hayashi and Bentsen agreed the yen-dollar exchange rate should reflect economic fundamentals in each country and made no requests nor demands about each other's economic and fiscal policies, the official said.

Hayashi Returns, Comments on U.S. Talks

OW1402123993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Sunday he has agreed with U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen that exchange rates ought not be "artificially engineered" and should instead reflect economic fundamentals.

Hayashi, speaking to the press upon his return from a three-day visit to Washington, said the United States supported Japan's latest measures to stimulate its economy and that there were no requests for further pump-priming schemes.

The Japanese Government announced a 10.7 trillion yen economic package last August to shore up the weak economy, while the Bank of Japan lowered its official discount rate earlier this month to a record-low 2.5 percent per annum.

Tokyo Asked To Stimulate Demand

OW1502070093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, reversing an earlier statement, admitted in the Diet on Monday that in a weekend meeting the top U.S. finance official urged Japan to expand domestic demand to trim its bloated trade surplus.

Hayashi said U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen made the request during their meeting in Washington on Saturday.

"The topic was brought up during general discussions, but no requests were made on specific matters," he told the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Hayashi told reporters upon returning from Washington on Sunday night that Bentsen made no request for Japan to expand domestic demand.

Hayashi earlier told the same committee Bentsen expressed concern about Japan's surplue and both sides agreed the value of the yen and the dollar should reflect the economic fundamentals of each country.

Hayashi: No Specific Plan for Trade Surplus

OW1602024493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Tuesday that Japan will hold "frank discussions" with other countries about its mounting trade surplus and reiterated that he discussed the issue last Friday with his U.S. counterpart in Washington.

But Hayashi told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting that he does not have any specific plan in mind to trim the surplus.

Hayashi said Monday that concern about the huge surplus was expressed during his three-day visit to Washington last week by U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Referring to the foreign exchange market, Hayashi maintained his stance that the recent dollar-yen fluctuations are "not a big wave," despite market speculation that the yen may break through 120 to the dollar.

He also said no specific topic has yet been set for discussion at the meeting of finance ministers and central bank governore of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economies scheduled to be held in London on February 27.

But citing time limitations, he said he is not expecting to hold any bilateral meeting in the British capital in addition to the G-7 conference.

Hayashi said he has no information about a possible gathering by G-7 financial authorities at a working group level.

Watanabe Threatens Action Against Sanctions

OW1402053593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Washington, Feb. 14 KYODO—Japan may take "appropriate" defensive action to counter potential U.S. trade sanctions, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe hinted in a newspaper interview published Sunday.

In the interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, he declined to elaborate on what he called "appropriate steps" to be taken by Tokyo if the U.S. proceeds to impose sanctions against Japan.

Some Japanese officials in Tokyo suggested that Japan would bring any U.S. sanctions to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), under whose auspices global trade liberalization talks are held.

In talks with President Bill Clinton and his top advisers, Watanabe asked them not to revive the Super 301 trade provision mandating retaliatory action against countries with alleged trade barriers to U.S. goods and services.

Watanabe also said in the interview with the post that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's participation in the Tokyo economic summit is not tied to a territorial dispute between Tokyo and Moscow.

Watanabe Briefs Committee on U.S. Talks

OW1502044193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe disclosed Monday that during his recent visit to the United States he called on the U.S. side to be discreet in reviving the Super 301 trade provision that mandates retaliatory action against unfair trade practices.

Watanabe made the disclosure at a lower house budget committee meeting, which resumed after a suspension of 10 days in the wake of settlement of a dispute regarding the summoning of witnesses for testimony in the former Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal.

The foreign minister said, "I told (U.S. President Bill Clinton on Thursday) that Japan will have to take appropriate defensive action" if the U.S. enforces the Super 301 provision of the 1988 Trade Act.

In response to concern voiced over the possibility that Japan could be asked to attain the government projection of a 3.3 percent economic growth for the fiscal 1993 as an international commitment, Watanabe said, "We have never promised (to the U.S. side) to achieve the 3.3 percent economic growth."

Watanabe said, however, that the government will take additional pump-priming measures if the economy grows at far less than the projected rate.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa avoided specifying a time for talks with Clinton, only saying, "I cannot tell for sure whether it (the visit to the U.S.) will take place in March. The president is, and will be, busy drawing up domestic policies for the time being."

Asked about calls from the European Community to advance the timing of the Tokyo Summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers, now scheduled for July, Miyazawa hinted that it would be difficult to hold the summit ahead of schedule.

Miyazawa said, "Since a U.S. sherpa (private representative of the government head) has yet to be appointed, we cannot hold a meeting of sherpas yet."

U.S. Business Leaders Want 'Wider' Markets

OW1502124993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Business leaders from the United States urged Japan on Monday to open its markets wider to imports at the first high-level meeting with their counterparts since the inauguration of President Bill Clinton in January, conference sources said.

The sources said the U.S. delegation made a host of demands to correct the trade imbalance between the countries, including the opening of Japan's rice market, expansion of automobile imports and the implementation of a semiconductor trade agreement.

Joseph Gorman, chairman of TRW Inc., called on Japan to make clear its trade policies to the Clinton administration as early as possible, the sources said.

Under a semiconductor trade agreement renewed in August 1991, Japan set a target of raising the share of foreign chips in the Japanese market to 20 percent by the end of 1992. The U.S. called it a pledge while the Japanese delegation insisted it is a target, the sources said.

The two-day meeting opened at a Tokyo hotel Monday to prepare for a full-dress Japan-U.S. business leader's conference to be held later this year. Gorman leads the 11-member U.S. delegation. The Japanese mission is led by Eishiro Saito, honorary chairman of Nippon Steel Corp.

Ministry Welcomes Clinton Tax Hike Proposal

OW1602054693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—The Finance Ministry on Tuesday welcomed U.S. President Bill Clinton's tax hike proposal for cutting the federal budget deficit, claiming it underscores Clinton's firm stance toward reducing the deficit.

"The plan underscores the U.S. Government's solid stance toward cutting the deficit in the medium- to long-term," said a ministry official. "It will likely have a good effect not only on the U.S. economy but on the overall world economy," he said.

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi expressed concern about the towering U.S. deficit in his recent meeting with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Japan's financial officials were worried Clinton would delay the steps to trim the deficit in order to provide fiscal stimulus to the economy.

"In the short term, we can look for a boost to the U.S. economy from lower long-term interest rates, and for the long haul, the proposal will definitely lead to a reduction in the current account deficit," another ministry official said.

'Greater Friction' Predicted in U.S. Ties

OW1602114793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—The Japanese Government and the new U.S. Administration of President Bill Clinton are approaching the bilateral relationship with different priorities, with the result likely to be greater friction, a senior Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday.

The source said Japan wants to focus on the political and security aspects of the relationship, as well as on what the two countries can accomplish together in a "global partnership."

But the new Democratic leadership in Washington has made it abundantly clear that trade issues will dominate the bilateral agenda for the foreseeable future, he said.

The source, commenting in the wake of Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe's visit to Washington last week, also lamented that the new administration appears not to have a concrete strategy vis-a-vis the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, including Japan's role in it.

"They have a China policy, a Korea policy, a Japan policy, but not a comprehensive strategy toward the region," he said, adding there has also yet to emerge any discernable Southeast Asia policy.

The Clinton administration's Japan policy, he said, "can be summarized as maintain the U.S.-Japan security arrangements and reduce the trade deficit."

On Japan's massive trade surplus, the source called it wishful thinking to expect that any major reduction can be readily effected through bilateral means.

This, he said, is a view also held by U.S. economists and other experts, adding that trade surpluses on a bilateral basis are an entirely natural phenomenon.

The source said Japan must nevertheless endeavor to improve market access and stimulate domestic demand, though he rejected as unrealistic the idea of setting target figures for surplus reduction.

He expressed concern that the U.S. will continue to press Japan on the trade surplus issue without thoroughly considering its root causes.

Miyazawa Comments on Clinton's Economic Plan

OW1702024893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa indicated Wednesday he believes that U.S. President Bill Clinton's economic program will help start full U.S. economic recovery.

Miyazawa told a meeting of industry and labor representatives that the program Clinton plans to announce in a speech Wednesday to a joint session of Congress is likely to give more stress to U.S. financial reconstruction than previously expected.

He said the program may help start full U.S. economic recovery.

Regarding the Tokyo summit of major industrial nations scheduled for July, Miyazawa said discussions are likely to focus on aid to the former Soviet Union and global economic problems, especially the economic slump in Japan and Western Europe.

Miyazawa Voices Concern About Trade Surplus

OW1702045293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Wednesday voiced strong concern about Japan's mushrooming external trade surplus and proposed recycling it to developing nations.

Miyazawa said at a meeting with industry and labor representatives that the U.S. Government is increasing pressure on Japan to slim its trade surplus as part of the U.S. effort to redress its huge budget deficit.

"I'm totally perplexed," he said.

In response to the foreign pressure, he said, the government is studying recycling of the surplus funds to needy nations as a stop-gap measure.

Trading partners, particularly Washington, are less and less tolerant of Japan's trade surplus, which topped 100 billion dollars in 1992 for the first time as the sluggish economy leaves imports dwindling and eclipsed by robust exports.

The latest trade figures released Tuesday by the Ministry of Finance showed the surplus rose 39.4 percent in January to 5,289 million dollars, the largest ever for the month.

Miyazawa also said U.S. President Bill Clinton's economic program may bring about a genuine recovery to the U.S. economy.

The program, to be announced later in the day to a joint session of Congress, is likely to give more stress to U.S. financial reconstruction than previously expected, he said.

Regarding the Tokyo summit of major industrial nations scheduled for July, the premier said the focal point will be aid to the former Soviet states and global economic problems, especially the protracted economic distress in Japan and Western Europe.

Miyazawa also showed his willingness to go ahead with the government's goals of boosting the nation's standards of living and of overhauling the taxation system.

To create "a lifestyle superpower," he said, it is necessary to spur construction of leisure facilities, which has mostly halted due to the economic slump.

Noting the disproportionately heavy tax burden on middle income earners, he also repeated his earlier plan to simplify the progressive taxation system in fiscal 1994.

G-7 Plans To Weigh Clinton Economic Policies

OW1702130493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Representatives of seven major economies will meet next week to assess how the new U.S. administration's economic policies will affect the foreign exchange and stock markets, Japanese Government sources said Wednesday.

The session, scheduled to be held in London on February 27, will be the first time that representatives from the Group of Seven (G-7) nations have gathered since U.S. President Bill Clinton took office in January.

Attending the meeting will be finance ministers and central bankers from the G-7 countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The sources said the focal point of the discussions will be policy coordination to fend off a strong impact of U.S. economic policies on foreign exchange and stock markets.

The representatives are expected to reach an accord to allow a gradual rise in the value of the Japanese yen against other currencies to trim Japan's ballooning trade surplus, which topped 100 billion dollars last year, the sources said.

They said Japan will come under intensified pressure to take measures to expand domestic demand.

The meeting will become a forum for a frank exchange of views among the participants, including an opportunity for U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen to explain President Clinton's economic policy aimed at reducing the budget deficit, the sources said.

Clinton's announcement on tax hikes caused a sharp fall on Wall Street on Tuesday while boosting the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar in Tokyo on Wednesday.

A senior Japanese Finance Ministry official warned that the yen's steep appreciation will affect the domestic economy, adversely affecting government efforts to stimulate domestic demand.

The sources said the attendants are likely to reach an agreement on macroeconomic policies aimed at boosting the world economy.

No Formal Contact Planned With Taiwan Minister

OW1502053493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—The government plans no official contact with Taiwan Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien [Chien Fu], who is to visit Tokyo this week, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said Monday.

Chien, scheduled to arrive Tuesday, will be the first Taiwanese foreign minister to set foot in Japan since Tokyo broke off diplomatic ties with Taipei in 1972 upon opening relations with Beijing.

Kono said Chien has applied for a tourist visa, and that there are no plans to establish official contact with him.

Liao Hisang-hsiong, spokesman for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan, said that while no formal meetings with Chien are scheduled, Japan may think of "another way."

Chien is slated to meet former ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Keizo Obuchi at a welcoming dinner Wednesday hosted by the LDP's Japan-Taiwan Parliamentarian Association.

Japan has stepped up official contacts with Taiwan in recent years.

In November 1991, then-Minister of International Trade and Industry Kozo Watanabe met with his Taiwanese counterpart Vincent C. Siew [Hsiao Wan-chang] at an international economic meeting in Seoul.

The first publicly acknowledged top-level meeting on Japanese soil took place last November, when then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato met informally with Shirley W.Y. Kuo [Kuo Wan-jun], visiting chairwoman of the Executive Yuan's Council for Economic Planning.

Taiwan Foreign Minister Arrives in Tokyo

OW1602024693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0236 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Taiwan Foreign Minister Chien Fu arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday, traveling in an unofficial capacity on a tourist visa.

Chien is the first foreign minister from the island to visit Japan since Tokyo broke off ties with Taipei in 1972 to normalize relations with Beijing, which considers Taiwan a province of China.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono stressed Monday that Chien will be visiting Japan on a tourist visa and is not scheduled to meet Japanese Government officials.

Chien is scheduled, however, to meet with Keizo Obuchi, formerly secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), on Wednesday. Obuchi is a member of the LDP's Japan-Taiwan parliamentarians league.

Chien will return to Taiwan on Thursday.

The foreign minister's visit is the latest in a series of unofficial contacts between Tokyo and Taipei in recent months, signaling a subtle shift in Japanese policy, political observers said.

The first publicly acknowledged top-level meeting on Japanese soil took place last November, when then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato met informally with Shirley W.Y. Kuo, visiting chairwoman of the Executive Yuan's Council for Economic Planning.

A Taiwanese trade and industry delegation of more than 100 members is also scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Tuesday, but Taipei representatives here are calling it merely "coincidental" that the delegation is arriving on the same day as the foreign minister.

The delegation, which will stay though Sunday, is scheduled to participate in a conference Thursday with Japanese business leaders from the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Taiwan delegation is expected to press Japan to curtail its spiraling trade surplus with Taiwan, which last year soared 33 percent to a record 12.9 billion dollars.

The delegation, which will include Vice Economics Minister Chiang Ping-kun, is reportedly planning to call on the Japanese Government to take steps which would cut the gap by 10 percent each year.

Urges Promotion of Cooperation

OW1602104993 Taipei CNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 (CNA)—Hsu Shui-th, representative of the Association of East Asian Relations, Tokyo office, Monday [15 February] called on the Japanese Government to promote personnel exchanges, investment cooperation and technology transfers between the two nations and to simplify visa application procedures.

Hsu was invited to speak at the Institute of Mass Communication of Japan in Tokyo. More than 400 people from political, business and academic circles attended the speech.

Hsu gave a detailed account of Taiwan's democratization and the development of cross-strait relations. He also talked about the prospect for ROC [Republic of China]-Japan relations.

The national leaders of the ROC and Japan have similar ideologies regarding the security of the Asia-Pacific region, social reconstruction and contributions to the international community, which can serve as a solid basis for closer cooperation, Hsu said.

Hsu also explained that the ROC is purchasing advanced fighter planes from the United States to secure itself from any military threat from Communist China who has not given up its claim to take over Taiwan with force.

UN's Butrus-Ghali Continues Visit Activities

Meets With Emperor, Empress

OW1602061393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Visiting UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and his wife Leia met Tuesday with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at the imperial palace.

Prince Takamado and Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia who is accompanying the UN chief during his visit to Japan, were among those who attended a luncheon after the meeting.

Butrus-Ghali, 70, assumed his post in January 1992. He arrived in Japan on Monday for a five-day official visit and is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa later in the day.

Earlier in the morning, he attended a welcoming ceremony at the Akasaka state guest house.

During the 20-minute meeting, Butrus-Ghali explained about various expectations the world has for the U.N. and financial problems the world body is facing, according to an Imperial Household Agency official who attended the meeting.

Emperor Akihito expressed respect for the U.N. chief's efforts, the official said.

The emperor and Butrus-Ghali agreed that solving environmental and human rights problems are essential in achieving peace, he said.

Meets Miyazawa To Discuss UN Role

OW1602100893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali began discussions on Tuesday evening concerning the role of the world body and Japan's greater international contribution, government officials said.

During the 90-minute meeting at the premier's official residence, Butrus-Ghali was expected to explain to Miyazawa his proposal for a rapid-deployment force that would include heavily armed troops for "peace enforcement," instead of merely peacekeeping, the officials said.

In a report titled "An Agenda for Peace," issued last June, Butrus-Ghali, 70, put forth a proposal calling for the creation of peace enforcement units.

The U.N. chief, who arrived in Tokyo on Monday for a five-day official visit, is also expected to seek Miyazawa's understanding about his call for Japan to make a greater contribution to the international community, the officials said.

Miyazawa will likely laud Butrus-Ghali for his efforts to effect peace in the world but only speak of the need for further international debate on the issue, they said.

The premier, among other things, will make clear that Japan cannot participate in U.N. peace enforcement operations due to the constitutional ban on the use of force as a means of settling international disputes, the officials said.

Tokyo has so far taken a cautious stand on Butrus-Ghali's proposal as it would require that Japan amend its war-renouncing Constitution.

Butrus-Ghali, in a recent interview with KYODO News Service, expressed the hope that Japan will change its Constitution to permit its troops to join in peace enforcement missions that might include military offensives.

The U.N. chief noted the importance for Japan, "being a great power," to take part in all U.N. activities.

"My hope is that the government of Japan will be able to change the Constitution so that it will allow the Japanese forces to participate in operations of peace enforcement," he was reported as saying.

In interviews with other Japanese media, however, he denied having made such remarks, saying that only Japan can decide on how it will expand its contribution to the international community.

In keeping with Japan's aspirations to win a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council, Miyazawa will likely touch on the issue of strengthening the 180-nation U.N. "through structural reforms," including a revision of the Security Council.

Their discussion will also likely cover regional conflicts in Cambodia, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia, the officials said.

Earlier Tuesday, Butrus-Ghali attended a welcoming ceremony at the Akasaka State Guest House and had an audience with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at the Imperial Palace.

The U.N. chief, an Egyptian who assumed the post in January 1992, will return to New York on Friday.

Attends UN University Ceremony

OW1702112793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said Wednesday that the opening of a new permanent headquarters for the United Nations University in Tokyo "reflects the special relations that exist" between Japan and the world body.

Butrus-Ghali, in an opening ceremony attended by Crown Prince Naruhito, thanked the Japanese Government for helping with funding and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government for offering land for the new building.

Japan has provided an initial sum of 100 million dollars for the construction. Forty-nine other countries have supplemented the initial outlay to make a trust fund of 260 million dollars.

"Obviously, such cooperation reflects the importance which Japan accords to the U.N. system as a whole, but particularly to the academic bodies it will host," said Butrus-Ghali, who gave his address in French.

The establishment of the United Nations University was approved by the U.N. Security Council in 1973, and it opened two years later in temporary accommodation.

Its activities include research on global problems concerning human survival, development, and welfare.

Federico Mayor, head of the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Education Minister Mayumi Moriyama, and Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki were among those who attended Wednesday's ceremony.

Butrus-Ghali said it is "imperative" that the university does "not become an ivory tower" and be "cut off from the real world or from any connection with the U.N. agencies which are more directly involved in economic, social, or political affairs.

"The university must become a reservoir of ideas, a source of information and understanding which is available to the organization in its entirety," he said.

Crown Prince Naruhito, speaking in English, said he hopes the university, "through its international academic activities, will continue its efforts to foster greater peace, progress, and understanding among all peoples."

Yohei Kono, chief cabinet secretary who is serving as acting foreign minister because Michio Watanabe is in hospital, said Japan will do everything it can to help the university beef up its activities and tackle difficult global problems such as the environment, poverty, population, and drug abuse.

Suggests 'Special' UN Contribution

OW1702062193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said Wednesday he believes Japan has "a special contribution to make" in strengthening the world body "in the new era."

Butrus-Ghali told more than 400 students, academics and diplomats at Waseda University that Japan and its people "will be called upon to play an active role in building and sustaining new structures of international relations."

"Japan, through her Constitution, and by political chance, has opted for the path of peace and of internationalism."

Because of this commitment, "Japan's support in the new United Nations will be crucial, " he said.

The U.N. chief received an honorary doctorate in law from the university for his "vigorous efforts in peacefully resolving international issues for peace and stability."

He received a purple velvet hood from university president Chumaru Koyama at the school's international conference hall.

Waseda officials said they hope the honorary degree will promote further academic exchanges between Japan and Egypt, where Waseda research teams have been studying the pyramids and ancient Egyptian artifacts since 1966.

Butrus-Ghali, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a five-day visit, said "a new spirit of global cooperation based on solid foundation of U.N. member states" and "new, positive ideas" are necessary in shaping the new U.N., to maintain peace and promote economic and social progress toward the 21st century.

He said that from now on, people should be mobilized to "promote progress," rather than "oppose dangers" as was the case in the past.

"In the past, we have mobilized to win the cold war. Today, we must mobilize to eliminate the last vestiges of the cold war."

Turning to the role of universities, Butrus-Ghali, a veteran Egyptian diplomat and formerly a professor of international law at Cairo University, said they should "do more than transmit knowledge" and should "impart healthy skepticism based on critical spirit."

His advice to students, he said, is "never to lose or set aside" the critical spirit developed in universities.

Such a critical spirit and self-knowledge fostered in universities will help solve challenges the world is facing, he said.

Seeks Closer UN-Regional Ties

OW1702063293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali called Wednesday for a cooperative relationship between the world body and regional organizations to promote peace in the post-cold war era.

"We must recall the history of this issue. Historically regional organizations have been regarded not as partners but as alternatives to the world organization." Butrus-Ghali told a luncheon sponsored by the U.N. Association of Japan.

"Today we have a chance to change the course of history. It can amount to a new stage in the advancement of the international system. It can mean that regional entities and levels previously considered to be in opposition can start the work of collaborative progress."

If the United Nations and regional organizations go hand in hand, "regionalism can be not a substitute for internationalism, but one of its achievements," Butrus-Ghali said.

The U.N. chief, who is in Japan on a five-day official visit through Friday, cited some examples of successful collaboration between the United Nations and regional organizations in their peace efforts.

Among them was the recent agreement among warring factions in war-torn and famine-plagued Somalia to hold a national reconciliation conference in April. The accord was reached at a meeting in Addis Ababa in early January, which Butrus-Ghali, 70, chaired.

An Egyptian who assumed the top U.N. post in January 1992, Butrus-Ghali hailed Japan's initiatives in pushing ahead with the U.N.-led peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia.

He also touched on a conference held in Tokyo last June about rehabilitating Cambodia and Japan's chairmanship of the International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia. He said that Japan, as a part of Asia, has played a key role in effecting peace in the war-devastated country.

Butrus-Ghali also lauded Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese national who heads the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia, for his efforts to create peace in the transitional period for Cambodia by keeping in close contact with the Japanese and Asian governments.

While acknowledging that the United Nations has a perpetual role in maintaining international peace and security, Butrus-Ghali voiced hope to see regional organizations shoulder a heavier burden in the field.

The burden of the United Nations "can be substantially lightened and its mission reinforced by the active involvement of appropriate regional arrangements and regional agencies," he said. "My aim is to see that cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations evolve into an increasingly effective division of labor," Butrus-Ghali said. "In this way we can proceed successfully to weave a new fabric of world unity," he said.

Miyazawa Seeks Support for Mozambique Issue

OW1702034693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa wants wider public support for Japanese participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities before committing soldiers to operations planned in Mozambique, the top government spokesman said Wedneday.

"As Prime Minister Miyazawa has repeatedly said that to expand our peacekeeping contribution beyond Cambodia, it is necessary to have greater public understanding and support," Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said at a news conference.

Kono said Japan is assessing the situation in Mozambique and later will make a "political decision" on whether to join the operation in the southern African nation.

The spokesman said that visiting U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali did not make a specific request for Japan to send troops to Mozambique when he met with Miyazawa Tuesday.

A Foreign Ministry source said the U.N. has informally asked for 20 to 50 Japanese peacekeepers to help monitor the cease-fire, supply transportation and operate communications systems.

A senior government official said Japan would send peacekeepers to Mozambique if the Socialist Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP), the largest opposition group, gave the greenlight.

"If the SDP says it is all right, we will dispatch (personnel). We need consent from people like Takako Doi (former SDP chairwoman) and the left wing of the SDP," said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

He said Japan would be able to dispatch troops even if SDF peacekeepers were still serving in Cambodia.

The decision will be influenced by how eager the United Nations is for Japan's participation, he said.

Miyazawa Views Permanent UNSC Membership

OW1702054393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—The best way for Japan to reach the desired permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) would be for other nations to propose it, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday.

Miyazawa made the remarks in a 20-minute conversation on U.N. issues with a group of House of Representatives legislators of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition Social Democratic Party and Komeito.

The six-member delegation led by LDP legislator Yoshiaki Harada informed Miyazawa about the results of a visit to the United States in late January at the invitation of the U.S. United Nations Association.

Noting that Japan pays U.N. dues equaling the combined shares of three of the permanent members of the Security Council, Miyazawa said, "it would be kind of strange if we did not become a permanent member in the future," according to the parliamentarians.

Miyazawa acknowledged, however, that "it is difficult to create the environment" for Japan's being accepted as permanent member.

The UNSC has five permanent member states with power to veto resolutions—the United States, Russia, China, Britain, and France—as well as 10 nonpermanent members, among them Japan.

Groups Urge SDF Withdrawal From Cambodia

OW1502102093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Representatives of citizens' groups urged the government Monday to reject having Japan participate in a more heavily armed peace enforcement unit proposed by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

Some 70 representatives from about 30 citizens' groups in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture opposing Japan's participation in UN-led peacekeeping operations in Cambodia made the call in an hour-long gathering in front of the Foreign Ministry.

They also submitted written requests to the ministry and to the international peace cooperation headquarters at the prime minister's office.

They called for an immediate withdrawal of Self-Defense Forces from Cambodia.

They said it is clear the ceasefire agreement in Cambodia has been broken and the Japanese troops should be withdrawn immediately.

Butrus-Ghali arrived in Tokyo earlier in the day for a five-day official visit.

During his stay, the UN chief is to hold talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and attend an opening ceremony of the permanent headquarters of the UN University.

Last June, Butrus-Ghali proposed in a report creating what would in effect be a rapid-deployment military force using heavily armed soldiers for peace enforcement rather than just peacekeeping.

In a recent interview with KYODO News Service, he said, "My hope is that the Government of Japan will be able to change the Constitution so that it will allow the Japanese forces to participate in operations of peace enforcement."

Later, in interviews with other Japanese reporters, he denied having made such a statement.

Tokyo Vows To Return Illegal Cambodian Logs

OW1702045693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Top government spokesman Yohei Kono said Wednesday Japan will send back any timber imported from Cambodia in violation of a U.N. embargo.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono said that the government will immediately investigate reports that illegal shipments of Cambodian logs are arriving in Japan.

"The policy of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is to reject imports of (timber) if it was exported in violation of a decision by Cambodia's Supreme National Council," Kono said at a daily news conference.

Kono said he agreed to resolve the issue in a meeting early Wednesday with Yasushi Akashi, chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), who is in Japan with visiting U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

The allegations, made public on the eve of Butrus-Ghali's visit, have embarrassed the government at a time when Japan is being asked to expand its cooperation and play a larger role in the world body.

Cambodia is the first assignment for Japanese Self-Defense Forces peacekeepers under a historic law passed last June, and is being closely watched as a test case for expanding Japan's role in maintaining international peace.

The U.N. Security Council decided last November to ban exports of Cambodian timber, which were a major source of income for the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction.

Butrus-Ghali in a report last week said about 8,000 cubic meters of illegally exported logs were shipped to Japan between January 1, when the embargo came into force, and February 5.

An UNTAC spokesman on Tuesday said trading giant Mitsui and Co. was breaking the embargo, and said Japan is the second largest offender after Thailand.

Late Tuesday Mitsui and Co. officials said the timber shipments in question were loaded onto ships with an official permit by UNTAC and the Phnom Penh Government.

They said UNTAC had told them the timber could leave port in January as long as workers started loading it in December.

Loading was delayed because the harbor was congested, they said.

MITI Checking Export Approval

OW1702141993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Japan's Trade Ministry is investigating allegations that Mitsui and Co. violated a U.N. embargo on timber exports from Cambodia, ministry officials said Wednesday.

They said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is checking export certificates to see if the shipments were legitimate, as Mitsui contends.

The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said Tuesday Mitsui violated the U.N. ban by shipping more than 5,000 cubic meters of logs from Cambodia in early January.

After the U.N. Embargo took effect January 1, the Japanese ministry effectively banned imports of Cambodian timber January 8.

Cambodian timber shipments, imported by some companies other than the major Japanese trading house, are being kept in bonded warehouses until their export certificates are checked out, the ministry said.

Responding to queries on what will become of shipments standing by, the ministry said it will refuse any cargoes that left port after January 8 while those that set sail before January 7 will be allowed if they have the proper export certificates from Cambodian authorities.

The ministry officials said it still has not been determined if the proper authorities are UNTAC or the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

UN Official Discusses Military Changed Role

OW1702135293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Bardera, Somalia, Feb. 17 KYODO—United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata urged Japan on Tuesday [16 February] to realize that humanitarian relief operations are the military's new task nowadays.

"Supporting humanitarian relief actions has evolved as one of the military's new roles," said Ogata, a Japanese national. Ogata is currently touring Somalia's famine-stricken southwest to inspect U.N. refugee repatriation activities.

In an interview with KYODO News Service, Ogata said she hoped Japan will abandon its martial image, accept the new concept of humanitarian aid forces, and take a more positive stance on the dispatch of urgently needed staff to the U.N. command in civil war-torn Somalia.

Japan last Friday approved 9.6 million dollars in emergency assistance and is considering extending food aid worth 10 million dollars to U.N. relief actions in Somalia.

But Tokyo has said it cannot dispatch its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to participate in U.N.-led operations in Somalia as long as fighting between rival warlords goes on there.

"Japan must participate (in peacekeeping operations) on a broader scale," Ogata said.

She said that even under the present legislation barring the SDF from U.N.-led military interventions, Japan can make a more diversified contribution. But she did not elaborate.

Ogata said U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's recent proposal to create a U.N. rapid deployment force able to enforce U.N.-brokered ceasefires was "an indispensable conception to the solution of Yugoslav and Somalian problems."

She said she doubted if the Japanese should close the book on the question of the military's vocation after discussions about peacekeeping operations had come to an end.

"I would like the Japanese to look at two questions realistically—what happened in Somalia and what role did U.N.-led allied forces play there?" Ogata said. "A change of mind is necessary," she said.

LDP's Sato Urges General Election in Nov

OW1402114493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Nihonmatsu, Fukushima Pref., Feb. 14 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Executive Council chairman Koko Sato called Sunday for the holding of a general election in late November.

"The best plan is to choose a Sunday after November 20," said Sato, an influential power broker inside the LDP's intraparty hierarchy, at a lecture meeting in the city of Nihonmatsu.

He said the hectic political agenda would not allow the LDP to set aside "a blank period of one month" as the time needed to wage an election campaign for the general election.

As an example of the busy agenda, he specifically pointed to the summit meeting of leaders of seven industrialized democracies scheduled to be held in Tokyo in July.

The best timing would be late November in view of the LDP's plan to elect its next president in September, since the party would be able to take advantage of political momentum stemming from a new set of policies expected to be announced by the newly elected LDP leadership, he said.

He hinted at his readiness to accept the possible reelection of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa as LDP president, which would earn the premier another two-year term to press ahead with his political visions.

"Although I hope that Foreign Minister (Michio) Watanabe will be elected, I think reelection of Mr. Miyazawa is possible," he said. Sato has a strong influence in the LDP's third-largest 67-member faction led by Watanabe.

On the economic policy front, Sato condemned a widely heralded proposal to issue deficit-covering bonds to finance proposed income tax cuts, saying, such a bond issuance "would not be able to give the public marked purchasing power."

"I question the propriety of passing on increased national debts (which would result from such bonds) to younger generations," he said.

He called for the government to whittle down a tax burden being levied on purchases of houses by individual citizens in a bid to stimulate the floundering economy.

Yamahana Sets Up Opposition Shadow Cabinet

OW1602115893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Sadao Yamahana held his first shadow cabinet meeting on Tuesday, a month after gaining control of the party, officials said.

The shadow cabinet in Japan's main opposition party includes two civilians, the officials said. Yoichi Ioroi, a lawyer, took the post of shadow justice minister, and Hideaki Ouchi, a former Tohoku University professor, was appointed shadow chief of economic planning.

Members from the United Social Democratic Party (USDP) and the Democratic Reform Party (DRP) also are set to join the shadow cabinet, the officials said.

The SDP and the two fringe parties will decide later on the posts of land agency chief and management and coordination agency chief in the shadow cabinet, the officials said.

It is the third SDP shadow cabinet since 1991. With 21 positions, there is an increase of two members which is equivalent to the government's state ministerial posts, the officials said.

Yamahana, who took over from Makoto Tanabe last month, told his shadow cabinet that he wanted the party to propose competent policies rather than just resisting the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The officials said that on Wednesday Yamahana will discuss the issue when he meets Satsuki Eda, head of the USDP, and DRP chief Yasumatsu Hoshikawa.

The USDP is allied with the SDP in Diet deliberations and other activities. The DRP is an affiliate party of Japan's largest trade union confederation, Rengo, which has backed the SDP since it was set up in 1989.

Yamahana's predecessor set up the shadow cabinet in September 1991 to reshape the SDP into a policy-making party.

Ozawa Denies Involvement in Sagawa Scandal

OW1702032293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 kyodo—Ichiro Ozawa, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Wednesday denied any involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal.

Testifying as a sworn witness before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Ozawa said he was not involved in an illegal 500 million yen political contribution to Shin Kanemaru, a former LDP kingpin. Kanemaru received the money from Hiroyasu Watanabe, dismissed president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, the defunct trucking company at the center of the scandal.

"I had no knowledge of the political contribution. I did not know when it was done. I was not involved. Mr. Haibara should know well the facts of the issue," Ozawa said.

He was referring to Masahisa Haibara, Kanemaru's former secretary.

Kanemaru resigned from the lower house last October after he was ordered to pay a 200,000 yen fine on charges of violating the political funds control law for receiving the 500 million yen.

Ozawa testified he "did not know" what happened at a meeting on October 5, 1987, at a Tokyo hotel which he, Watanabe, Kanemaru, and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita attended.

The meeting took place the day before Takeshita visited the home of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Takeshita's mentor. Ozawa accompanied Takeshita on the visit.

A rightist group reportedly wanted Takeshita to visit Tanaka's home before it would stop its smear campaign against Takeshita in 1987 when he was vying for the LDP presidency. The party presidency carries with it the prime ministership because of the LDP majority in parliament.

Takeshita has denied allegations he sought help from the late Susumu Ishii, boss of Japan's second largest crime syndicate Inagawa-Kai to stop the harassment campaign.

Ozawa, formerly Takeshita's closest aide, said he was of the opinion that the party should ignore the smear campaign by the Nihon Kominto, which used loudspeaker vans to blare ironic praise of Takeshita.

Ozawa said he then believed that the campaign would have no effect on the LDP presidential race.

Denies Knowledge of Contribution

OW1702063093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Former Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa categorically denied on Wednesday any involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal.

Testifying as a sworn witness before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Ozawa said he was not involved in a scheme to stop a smear campaign against former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita by an ultrarightist group.

Ozawa, during testimony lasting 135 minutes, also disavowed any part in an illegal political donation of 500 million yen to Shin Kanemaru, a former LDP kingpin. Kanemaru received the money from Hiroyasu Watanabe, dismissed president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, the defunct trucking company at the center of the scandal, shortly before the February 1990 general election.

Ozawa, the seventh witness called by the Diet to testify, also said he did not know what was discussed at a meeting on October 5, 1987, at a Tokyo hotel which he, Watanabe, and Takeshita attended because he was constantly in and out of the room.

The meeting took place the day before Takeshita visited the home of disgraced former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Takeshita's mentor involved in the criminal case concerning the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal.

They allegedly discussed how to stop the 1987 smear campaign against Takeshita by the Nihon Kominto. Ozawa accompanied Takeshita on the visit.

The rightist group reportedly wanted Takeshita to visit Tanaka's home before it would stop the smear campaign. Takeshita was vying for the LDP presidency at the time. The party presidency carries with it the premiership because of the LDP majority in the lower house.

Ozawa said he was not aware that Takeshita's visit formed a Nihon Kominto demand.

Using Watanabe as an intermediary the late Susumu Ishii, leader of Japan's second largest crime syndicate Inagawa-Kai, urged the Nihon Kominto to stop its campaign.

Takeshita denies seeking Ishii's help to stop it.

Ozawa, once Takeshita's closest aide, said he believed that the faction founded by Takeshita should ignore the harassment. He did not accept it could have any effect on the LDP presidential race because he was convinced that Takeshita, who led the LDP largest faction, would win.

"I had no knowledge of the 500 million yen contribution. I did not know when it was done. I was not involved. Mr. Haibara should know the facts of the issue," Ozawa said. He was referring to Masahisa Haibara, Kanemaru's former secretary.

"I do not know how the money was distributed nor was I consulted," he said. Ozawa said that as LDP secretary general at the time he devoted himself to party activities for the general election.

Ozawa acknowledged that he met Yukio Akamatsu, chief lawyer for Watanabe, shortly before August 27 last year when Kanemaru announced his resignation as LDP vice president.

"I did not know why I had to meet Akamatsu. I did not consult with anyone about how to cope with the situation," he said.

Watanabe is charged with aggravated breach of trust over loans and loan guarantees for incurring huge losses to Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin.

Kanemaru resigned from the lower house last October after he was ordered to pay a 200,000 yen fine on charges of violating the political funds control law for receiving illicit money.

Takeshita Denies Involvement in Sagawa Scandal

OW1702135393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his former right-hand man Ichiro Ozawa on Wednesday flatly denied any involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Budget Committee as a sworn witness, Ozawa, a former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said he was not involved in a scheme to halt a smear campaign against Takeshita by an ultra-rightist group.

Ozawa, during testimony lasting 135 minutes, also disavowed any part in an illegal political donation of 500 million yen to Shin Kanemaru, a former LDP kingpin.

Kanemaru received the money from Hiroyasu Watanabe, deposed president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, the trucking company at the center of the scandal, shortly before the February 1990 general election.

Ozawa, the seventh witness called by the Diet to testify, also said he did not know what was discussed at a meeting October 5, 1987, at a Tokyo hotel which he, Watanabe, Kanemaru and Takeshita attended, saying he was constantly in and out of the room.

The meeting took place the day before Takeshita visited the residence of disgraced former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Takeshita's mentor convicted in two court rulings concerning the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal.

Ozawa accompanied Takeshita on his visit to Tanaka's residence.

Watanabe earlier told prosecutors in an affidavit that Kanemaru allegedly accepted his proposal to seek the influence of Susumu Ishii, the now-deceased boss of the Inagawa-kai crime syndicate, in order to silence the 1987 smear campaign against Takeshita by the Nihon Kominto rightist group.

Takeshita rejected again an opposition demand that he resign as a legislator to take the blame for the intervention of the gang boss.

The rightist group reportedly demanded that Takeshita visit Tanaka's home as a precondition that it stop the campaign. Takeshita was vying for the LDP presidency at the time, which carries with it the premiership because of the LDP's majority in the lower house.

Takeshita denied any involvement in a shadowy art deal in which a gilded screen was sold to the now-defunct Heiwa Sogo bank at a grossly inflated price.

Takeshita disavowed allegations that part of the 4 billion yen the bank paid for the ornamental screen in 1985 was channeled to him.

"I have checked the details of transactions regarding the gold-lacquered screen at the center of the Heiwa Sogo Bank incident and could find no evidence that money was channeled to me," Takeshita said.

It was his third testimony as a sworn witness at the Diet in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal. He gave sworn testimony at the Diet in November and December last year.

Shigeaki Isaka, a former auditor of the bank, testified Tuesday in a civil trial that he saw a memorandum in the summer of 1985 naming Takeshita, then the finance minister, as a potential recipient of 300 million yen out of the screen-related payment.

The former prime minister said he was very embarrassed by Isaka's testimony.

Prosecutors Comment on Tax Audit of Kanemaru

OW1702012993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 kyodo—Former ruling party kingmaker Shin Kanemaru will be cleared of allegations that he violated the nation's income tax law by accepting 500 million yen in illegal contributions from a parcel delivery company, sources said Wednesday.

The sources said Tokyo district prosecutors recently audited tax returns filed by Kanemaru, former vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party. The prosecutors office acted on requests from independent lawmakers, civil groups and others.

The prosecutors concluded that it would be difficult for them to refute Kanemaru's assertions that he distributed all of the 500 million yen to legislators in the defunct intraparty faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, the sources said.

Kanemaru retired from politics last year after acknowledging he received the unlawful contributions from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin parcel delivery company.

Because the prosecutors are unable to establish a case against Kanemaru on the income tax issue, the sources said, it is now up to tax authorities to determine if they can tax the 500 million yen.

Watanabe Views Economic Policy, U.S. Talks

OW1402141693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Sunday that the government will do "anything" to stimulate the faltering economy if it should grow less than 3 percent in fiscal 1993.

Watanabe told reporters on his flight back to Tokyo from Washington that he conveyed the message to U.S. President Bill Clinton and his top officials without mentioning any specific figures in the series of talks.

But the Foreign Ministry later said Watanabe did not make such remarks in his meetings with U.S. officials.

Watanabe said in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST published Sunday that he told Clinton that the Japanese Government will "extend its utmost efforts" to post economic growth of 3 percent this year.

Watanabe told THE POST that Japan may consider "additional measures" to spur its economy if growth does not appear to be near the 3 percent target by time of the Tokyo economic summit in July.

In his homebound flight after a four-day visit to Washington, Watanabe said, "If it becomes clear that the Japanese economy cannot achieve a 3 percent (real-term) growth, and instead will expand by only 1.5 or 2.0 percent, (the government) will do anything effective (to prop up the economy)."

"If (the growth) falls below 2 percent, we may hear complaints (from Washington)," he said.

The government has set an annual growth target of 3.3 percent for fiscal 1993, which begins April 1.

Asked about actual steps to be taken, Watanabe said, "There are many sorts of possible measures."

He cited measures to support stock and land prices as well as widely discussed tax cuts that would be financed by the issuance of bonds.

Michio Watanabe 'Rushed to Hospital' 15 Feb

OW1502065893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe was rushed to hospital Monday afternoon because of a cold and overwork, aides said.

They said he left halfway through a House of Representatives budget committee session, and was admitted to the Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital.

The aides said Watanabe will need medical treatment for a week or two.

Watanabe returned to Tokyo on Sunday from a four-day visit to the United States for the first high-level encounter with the administration of President Bill Clinton.

Butrus-Ghali Meeting Canceled

OW1502084793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe was rushed to a Tokyo hospital on Monday afternoon because of a severe cold and overwork, aides said.

With Watanabe, 69, expected to need medical treatment for a week or two, a meeting with visiting UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali set for Thursday was canceled, the aides said.

They said the foreign minister left halfway through a House of Representatives Budget Committee session at about 1:40 P.M. and was taken to the Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital.

Watanabe's physician, Professor Fujio Hanyu, told reporters that the foreign minister "needs to be in the hospital for a week or two because of a cold and overwork."

Watanabe, who doubles as deputy prime minister, returned home Sunday from a four-day visit to the United States with inflamed tonsils and a fever of more than 39 degrees centigrade.

During his stay in Washington, Watanabe conferred as scheduled with President Bill Clinton, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, and other top U.S. leaders.

Watanabe was admitted to the Tokyo Women's College Hospital last year for abdominal surgery. He also was admitted last May for gallstones and an infected biliary tract. He resumed his duties at the Foreign Ministry in July after being off for 40 days.

Kono Named Acting Foreign Minister

OW1502101993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono will serve as acting foreign minister in place of Michio Watanabe who was hospitalized Monday, officials said the same day.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa issued the nomination hours after Watanabe was taken to a Tokyo hospital suffering from a severe cold and overwork, the officials said.

Official: Demand for Labor To Remain Sluggish

OW1602115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Demand for labor in Japan will remain sluggish for a while but will not become a serious macroeconomic problem, according to a Bank of Japan (BOJ) report released on Tuesday.

The BOJ said pressures for employment adjustment are increasing, mainly among manufacturers, but given that labor figures are not immediate indicators of the present economy, the labor situation could worsen slightly even if the nation's economy gradually recovers.

But the central bank said there are also factors that would help restrict a potential rise in the number of unemployed, such as a decline in the population of young people, the promotion of fewer working hours, lower wage increases, and a still relatively high demand for labor at small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

The adjustment in the employment situation is "notably mild" compared with the decline in production and profitability, it said.

Thus the BOJ concluded that unemployment would not abruptly worsen even with slow economic growth, unless sluggish business conditions continue for a considerable length of time.

But the bank noted the need to be aware of differences in employment conditions between large companies, where there is a relative oversupply of labor, and small- and medium-sized firms—especially nonmanufacturers—where there is a labor shortage.

Such an imbalance in the labor situation could affect consumer sentiment, it said, and warned that it could lead to more serious changes in the nation's economic conditions.

According to the latest government statistics, Japan's unemployment rate in December rose 0.1 percentage point from November to a seasonally adjusted 2.4 percent, the highest since may 1989, while the ratio of job offers to job seekers remained unchanged in December from the previous month at a seasonally adjusted 0.93.

The figure means there were only 93 jobs available for every 100 job seekers in December.

MITI Reports Fall in Industrial Production

OW1702060593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO—Japan's industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 1.3 percent in December from the previous month, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said Wednesday in a revised report.

The 1.3 percent month-to-month fall is a downward revision from the 1.0 percent estimated decline released late last month in the ministry's preliminary report.

On a month-to-month basis, output at factories and mines declined 2.2 percent in November and 2.9 percent in October after a 5.2 percent jump in September, the ministry said.

Compared with year-earlier levels, production in December went down for the 15th straight month, falling a revised 8.5 percent, against the 8.2 percent decline in the preliminary report.

The ministry said the series of year-to-year drops was the longest since the 20-month streak from May 1974 through December 1975.

Shipments in December decreased from the previous month for the third successive month, falling a revised 1.2 percent after a 2.4 percent decline in November. The preliminary estimate had put the month-to-month fall for December at 0.8 percent.

Compared with a year before, shipments dropped 7.1 percent for the 13th consecutive month, the longest losing streak since the 21-month period from March 1974 through November 1975. The preliminary report said shipments in December were down 6.8 percent from a year earlier.

December inventories decreased 0.6 percent from the previous month, the same amount as in the preliminary report, after a 0.7 percent fall in November.

On a yearly basis, inventories declined for the first time in 24 months, by 0.9 percent—the same as in the preliminary report—after posting a 1.2 percent rise in November.

The ministry also reported that the nation's industrial production in the October-December period fell 2.8 percent from the preceding three-month period, down 7.7 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Shipments in the October-December quarter dropped 2.8 percent from the July-September quarter, down 6.6 percent from a year before.

Both production and shipments marked the fifth straight quarter of decline from a year earlier, the second longest streak since a seven-quarter series from the April-June period of 1974 through the October-December period of 1975.

Inventories in the October-December quarter remained unchanged from the previous three-month period, but declined from the same period a year before for the first time in eight quarters, falling 0.9 percent.

Rengo Protests Shorter Work Week Postponement

OW1602132893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO—Japan's largest trade union confederation on Tuesday lodged a protest with the Labor Ministry over its decision to put off by one year the trimming of the work week at small and medium-sized firms, union officials said.

The eight-million strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation, or Rengo, submitted a protest note to Labor Minister Masakuni Murakami over the decision to postpone enforcement until the end of March 1994 of the law mandating a 44-hour work week at such firms.

The ministry had originally intended that a special exception allowing a 46-hour work week for small and medium-sized firms end this March.

The government is submitting a bill to amend the labor standards law to cut the official work week from 44 hours to 40 hours to the current, 150-day ordinary Diet session which started on January 22.

The bill is claimed by the government to be a step toward securing an affluent life with sufficient free time for the Japanese people.

But the Labor Ministry acknowledges that it is virtually impossible to hold small and medium-sized firms to the same standards as larger firms.

In its protest note, Rengo stressed that the Central Labor Standards Council, an advisory body to the labor minister, had unanimously agreed in April 1991 that the special system allowing small and medium firms to maintain a 46-hour work week would expire at the end of March 1993.

The note said the ministry had undermined the Japanese people's trust in the country's labor adminstration by backing down on the pledge of the council, which consists of senior ministry officials, business leaders and senior trade union officials.

A senior ministry official in charge of labor affairs, in an apparent reference to Japan's current economic slump, said the ministry has no alternative but to maintain the 46-hour dispensation for medium-sized and small firms.

Meanwhile, the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), an organization of major Japanese firms, demanded a package of longer working hours and smaller wage hikes, saying employers cannot afford to offer the hours and wages requested by workers in the sluggish economy.

Rengo has targeted a 1,800-hour work year by fiscal 1995 ending March 1996, but employers have insisted on a step-by-step approach with a target of 1,950 hours for the time being.

Japan's workers worked an average 1,972 hours in 1992, 20 to 450 hours longer than in the United States, Britain, France and the western regions of Germany.

North Korea

Guests Attend WPK Meeting for Kim Chong-il

SK1602053993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a banquet at Mognan House Monday on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited to the banquet were the delegation of the Funcinpec Party, the delegation of the Workers' Party of Turkey, the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Britain Eric Trevett, the delegation of the March 26 Movement of Uruguay, secretary general of the United Left Movement of Dominica Miguel Mejia, the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party (Marxists), the delegation of the Slovak Communist Party, the delegation of the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat", the delegation of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement, the delegation of the People's Unity Party of Tunisia, the delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism Jorge Valero and the delegation of the Belgian Labor Party staying in Korea.

Present there were Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, in his speech extended heartfelt thanks to the party delegations from various countries of different continents for visiting Korea with sincere respect for and trust in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and warmly congratulating him on his birthday.

He said that the Korean people will carry the cause of socialism to accomplishment under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and thus discharge their noble mission for the Korean nation and progressive mankind.

Heads of party delegations and foreign party leaders spoke.

Dogu Ferincek, chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey, said:

"It is to express our feelings of respect and reverence for the dear leader ofthe Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il that we have gathered here to celebrate the birthday of him who is leading the revolutionary struggle by relying on the great creative strength of the working masses and steadfastly defending socialism.

"We approach Korea with deeper respect as it strongly confronts the brutality of capitalism and is a socialist country of hope".

Recalling that the Pyongyang declaration was published to the world last year, he said: "Our experience tells us that the socialist cause is just and indispensable".

General secretary of the Central Committee of the new Communist Party of Great Britain Eric Trevett wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life on his 51st birthday and new great success in leading political, economic, cultural and all other domains of the country.

Saying the visitors from different continents present there could hardly repress admiration for the achievements made by the Korean people, he noted that they bore the marks of great efforts of the Korean people for socialism.

He expressed support to and solidarity with the party, the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to get the military bases of the U.S. forces and their destruction weapons removed from South Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

Miguel Mejia, secretary general of the United Left Movement of Dominica, said the august name of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, is known to the world beyond the boundary of Korea.

Exposing the false propaganda of the West about the collapse of socialism, he said: "We have seen at first hand while staying in Korea how socialism is making a long drive."

"People who love peace and progress of the world stand by the Korean people", he declared.

Samdech Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the Funcinpec Party and member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, said that all the achievements made by the Korean people are not only of theirs but also of mankind for peace, freedom and prosperity and of the people who aspire after socialism.

General Secretary of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement Branko Kitanovic said that the road of noble struggle covered by the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at a time when socialism has been frustrated in Europe convinces the progressive people of the world of the superiority of socialism to capitalism and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a beacon of hope which indicates the landmark to the progressive people of the world.

He said the classical work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on October 10, 1992 is of great significance in accomplishing the socialist cause and achieving the unity and cohesion of the communists and progressive forces the world over.

"The idea and leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il will light forever the path ahead of the Korean people and the world people as the rays of the sun on the earth is eternal," he said.

WPK Hosts Leader of New UK Communist Party

SK1502060193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Sunday hosted a party for Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Brtain, on a visit to Korea. Speaking at the party, Hwang Chang-yop, seretary of the C.C., WPK, said that the Korean people deemed it their greatest happiness to grandly elebrate the bithday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with many foreign friends including the general secretary. He said: "It is a great pride and honor of the Workers' Party of Korea to have such a trustworthy comrade-in-arms as the New Communist Party of Great Britain which is faithful to the revolutionary principle and the idea of socialism and values faith."

He pointed to the fact that the New Communist Party of Great Britain was engaged in energetic activities to defend the independent interests and vital rights of the popular masses including the working class and guard the unity and cohesion of the working-class movement and advance the common cause of socialism. "We will, in the future, further strengthen the bonds of support and cooperation with the New Communist Party of Great Britain in accomplishing the common cause in the spirit of the Pyongyang declaration," Hwang declared. Eric Trevett, general secretary of the C.C., the New Communist Party of Great Britain spoke next. He extended congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on his 51st birthday and expressed great joy at celebrating his birthday with the Korean people.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists moves became more wanton and undisguised after socialism collapsed in some countries, he stressed the socialists should redouble their efforts to make a vigorous progress under this situation.

Stressing the need for the people to fight the U.S.-led imperialists for peace and socialism, he said: "The struggle against U.S. imperialism obstructing Korea's reunification is our common struggle".

He declared that his party had always supported and would support in the future the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country.

KCNA Carries Interview With ROK Defector

SK1302111593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—A South Korean, Kim Kuk-hyon, a painter of the Yosu Hyundai apartment of the South Cholla Provincial branch of the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company, Ltd. who had defected to the northern half of Korea was interviewed by Korean and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on February 13.

He was born in Kangjin County, South Cholla Province.

Explaining the motive of his defection, he said:

"My father told me the lengendary story about General Kim Il-song, saying 'we can be well off only when we are embraced in his bosom.'

"I formed an organisation called 'Chongu Society' at the end of the 1970s and, while I was active in it, I frequently heard from a student about the greatness of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

"He had once been taken to a police station in an Arab country to be questioned on the charge of illegal residence. I witnessed at that time the chief of the police station spoke highly of Comrade Kim Chong-il, saying that he is a saviour who is respected and revered not only by the Korean people but also by the world people.

"I had since firmly [words indistinct] to the embrace of the great President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il when a chance presented itself, following the last will of my parents.

"When I was 12 years old, I had to earn my bread, polishing shoes, running errands for a pharmacy and working with a construction company. In those days, I saw the corruption of the South Korean society."

The defector exposed truth behind the "brainwashing education" practised by the South Korean fascist dictators at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to remove the political rivals. He said:

"At the beginning of the 1980s, I was taken to a 'brainwashing education center' on the charge of involvement in the movement of activist students in Seoul. There, I was forced to lift logs, creep through a ditch with my head buried in the dirt, and climb a hill with a burden on my back. I saw many people die, unable to endure the sufferings.

"If 'brainwashing education' is to be eliminated in the South, an independent democratic government must be established.

"In the North, I saw the party and the government shaping policies for the people," he said, adding:

"The North is a society where the working masses are the masters and heaven where people are loved.

"I felt more keenly how precious the genuine socialist system centred on the people in the North is.

"I will," he declared, "work for the blessed socialist system and for the cause of national reunification in the bosom of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, dedicating all my efforts."

Group Invites South Student Leaders to Meeting

SK1202123093 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1059 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA)—We officially invite delegates of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) and other Democratic Youth Organizations of South Korea to the forthcoming 8th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK), in the hope that delegates of South Korean youth and student organizations including Chondaehyop will participate in the congress.

A spokesman of the preparatory committee for the 8th LSWYK Congress expressed this stand, answering a question put by KCNA.

The 8th LSWYK congress to be held at a time when the fellow countrymen's desire to accomplish the historical cause of reunification in the '90s at any cost under the banner of national independence is running higher than ever before is a historical congress which will demonstrate the might of singlehearted unity and strong will of reunification of our youth and students, the spokesman said, and added:

If the South Korean youth and students, our brothers of the same blood who share the same destiny with us with one patriotic will for reunification, participate in the congress to discuss together common tasks facing the youth and students in the North and the south in achieving a peaceful reunification of the country, it will mark a very significant occasion in opening a new chapter of great national unity.

All the youth and students in the northern half of the country will greet with deep kindred feelings and warmly welcome delegates of the youth and students of South Korea coming to Pyongyang, he stated.

Former War Reporter's Illness in South Noted

SK1502131093 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1113 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongang, February 15 (KCNA)—Old Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, is suffering from malignant pneumonia, Seoul-based radio report said.

He had shown symptons of a cold, but diagnois found malignant pneumonia in his left lung.

The Pusan University Hospital said there was hardly any hope of his recovery as he is in his seventies now and his power of resistance was dropping noticeably. This report has given rise to deep apprehesions among the Korean people who have stronly demanded his repatriation.

Yi was active as a war correspondent of the Korean People's Army during the fatherland liberation war (June 25, 1990-July 27 1953) before being arrested by the enemy and forced to suffer behind bars in South Korea for 34 years as he refused ideological conversion. Although he was released from prison, he has not yet been sent back home in the northern half of Korea.

ROK President Comments on DPRK Ties Criticized

SK1702063293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0615 GMT 17 Feb 93

["Ridiculous Jargon of Traitor"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA)—No Tae-u of South Korea recently met with foreign reporters in Seoul with his departure from office just around the corner. At the interview he referred to the adoption of the North-South agreement as a "result of the northern diplomacy" and "greatest diplomatic achievement."

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today brands it as a ridiculous jargon of a separatist.

The inter-Korean dialogue is a dialogue between their fellow countrymen for putting an end to the national division caused by outside forces. The adoption of the agreement in which the sides committed themselves to reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange was a result of our line of independent reunification and positive efforts, the news analyst says, and goes on:

No's words linking the adoption of the agreement with the "northern diplomacy" only prove that his clique has never discarded the sinister ambition to do harm to the fellow countrymen and extend the colonial fascist rule throughout Korea in league with foreign forces, although they had signed the agreement with us.

At the press interview No Tae-u raised a hue and cry over the North's "nuclear arms development," referring to the deadlocked North-South relations. This is a brazen talk reversing black and white.

Those who are intending to play with fire, seated on the nuclear arsenal, are trying to pin the blame for the aggravation of the North-South relations on the other with a talk about the North's fictitious "nuclear development." This reminds us of a thief crying "Stop thief!"

No Tae-u who has committed himself to treachery all along during his five year term cannot conceal his true color as a despicable traitor to the nation, whatever jugglery he may employ.

South's Actions at 'Comfort Woman' Funeral Scorned

SK1302103693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Feb 93

["Outrage of Treacherous Group"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities mobilized the police to brutally suppress the funeral procession for a woman who had been forced to serve as a "comfort woman for the army" by the Japanese aggressor army during the Pacific war.

Commenting on this outrage, NODONG SINMUN today says this is another high-handed, criminal act which can be committed only by the flunkeyists, traitors, and military fascists who take no account of national honor and dignity, clean indifferent to human rights.

The analyst goes on:

It is only too natural that South Korean people, over the death of a woman who was subjected to a disgraceful life of "comfort woman for the army", are demanding an apology and compensation from the Japanese authorities for Japan's past crimes.

The shocking brutalities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who carried away more than 200,000 Korean women as "comfort women for the army" during the Pacific war and reduced them to playthings for the aggressor army, ruthlessly trampling underfoot their human rights, are the blackest crimes which will never be erased through generations. Any Korean who values national sovereignty and dignity is strongly urging the Japanese government to apologize and compensate for Japan's past crimes, finding it hard to repress bitter resentment.

The South Korean authorities, however, wielded bayonets at those who exposed the Japanese imperialists' crimes and demanded an apology and compensation to settle her grudge. They are really a group of traitors who are steeped to the marrow in pro-Japanese flunkeyism.

DLP's Promise To Improve South Economy Criticized

SK1302110093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 13 Feb 93

["Incurable 'DLP's Ruinous Diseases'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" of South Korea is floating false "commitments" to "recovery from South Korean diseases" in an attempt to appease the people, win their favour and thus achieve the "political stability" of the new "regime".

Dismissing this as a foolish dream, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The "election commitments" of the "Democratic Liberal Party" includes "a promise" to cure "South Korean diseases".

Can it, really, do away with the four diseases—economic bankruptcy, decadent tendency and depravity, corruption and social disorder—cited by it? Let us look into one or two of them.

The "DLP" listed the catastrophic economic crisis as the primary "South Korean disease".

As viewed by South Korean media, the catastrophic economic crisis which is sweeping South Korea is mainly ascribable to the conversion of the South Korean economy into a colonial contract economy of the United States and Japan, having been caused by the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and by the economic policies of dependence upon outside forces pursued by the successive "regimes" of South Korea.

It is a lie and a mockery of the people for the "DLP" to promise an end to the economic crisis without terminating the U.S. domination over South Korea and its flunkeyist economic policy dependent upon outside forces.

No less fantastic is the "DLP's commitment" to clean up the irregularities and corruption prevalent in the South Korean society.

Irregugarities and corruption are the "DLP's" mode of existence.

Truth to tell, the "DLP" was born of corruption, has fattened on it and is going to ruin with it.

If it were truly interested in the eradication of the irregularities and corruption, the "DLP" should open all its illegal and corrupt practices to the public, apologize to the people for them and, for the present, bring the chief culprits of the "sixth republic's" scandals to judgement by the people.

Ridiculous likewise is its "commitment" to set the corrupt and ailing South Korean society on the right track and achieve the "social and political stability".

The South Korean opposition parties say that the "South Korean diseases" are immediately the "diseases of the DLP", and they are "ruinous diseases" which could not be cured by any means as long as the "DLP" exists.

If the "DLP", under the cloak of "civilian administration", persists in the fascist politics of bayonet almighty and the treacherous politics of dependence upon outside forces, destroying the economy and people's life and multiplying social evils, the people will never leave it alone.

NODONG SINMUN Berates South Student 'Sanctions'

SK1402091393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 14 Feb 93

["Why Are They Afraid of Students?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 14 (KCNA)—The present South Korean ruling forces and the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" clan have taken sanctions against leading members of general student councils of universities throughout South Korea.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is a suppression motivated by a sinister intention to change the "regime" without mishap and, at the same time, stem the spring struggle of students against the new "regime".

The South Korean authorities recently made it impossible for 99 students, or more than a half of the leading members of the general student councils of Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea, Konkuk, Tongguk and other universities where demonstrations and rallies have been held frequently, to graduate from their universities this year, the news analyst notes, and stresses:

As for them, they are righteous and patriotic students who are more ardent to seek knowledge than others and have a strong sense of justice. They have also taken the lead in the movement for independence, democracy and reunification.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers deprived them of the rights to graduate from the universities under the pretext of "their failure to get good marks". This is a malicious outrage and despicable political retaliation.

It is the stark reality of South Korea that though the South Korean rulers have arrested and penalized all of the successive chairmen of the National Council of Student Representatives, the student movement has not been dampened been further intensified, far from subsiding.

The South Korean authorities must revoke the unreasonable repressive step against the leading members of general student councils.

College Entrance Scandal in South Criticized

SK1502102193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 15 Feb 93

["NODONG SINMUN on Corruption of S. Korean Puppets"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on entrance exam scandals at nearly all universities and colleges of South Korea which have been brought to light these days.

The news analyst says:

It is reported that top officials of the "security planning board" and the "education ministry" practised swindles, hand in glove with campus management, for the admission of their children to universities and forced the university management to admit children of the rich families after receiving bundles of money from them.

The entrance exam scandals mirror the corruption of the "sixth republic regime of the democratic liberal party." In the "sixth republic" the "president" squeezed a colossal amount of "political fund" out of business groups and took the lead in other irregularities, and "national assemblymen," "ministers and vice-ministers" and all others in power lined their pockets by throwing money-nets everywhere.

It is clear to everyone that the corruption of the South Korean rulers encouraged irregularities in universities and colleges.

This shows the reactionary nature of South Korean society where the working masses, an overwhelming majority of the population, are oppressed and exploited while the privileged classes with money and power have everything their way.

Japanese Germ Warfare in Korean War Alleged

SK1302105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 13 Feb 93

["Japan's Criminal Involvement in Germ Warfare"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—Japanese authorities must bear responsibility for the germ warfare during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) and make a deep apology to the Korean people, demands NODONG SINMUN today.

The paper says in a bylined article:

In the war, the U.S. imperialists, driven to a tight corner, used bacteriological weapons produced by Japanese militarists in a bid to turn the situation of the war in their favour.

Bacteriological war criminals including Lt. Gen. of the Japanese Army Shiro Ishii, former head of a germ warfare unit, organized a "group of army surgeons-germ scholars" and participated in technical guidance and production at "institutes" and "factories" for the research and manufacture of germ weapons.

In order to perfect the germ weapons used during World War II, the Japanese militarists selected and extensively bred some ten kinds of germs including pest, cholera, typhus and typhoid.

Japanese reactionaries produced and supplied U.S. Army units with germs and insects which could stand cold winter in Korea and survive about ten days even on ice and snow.

The Japan-made germ weapons were produced in large quantities and transported by air to two germ weapon storages in Pusan and Taegu. The U.S. air pirates dropped them on the northern half of Korea, inflicting damages on the Korean people.

Not content with this, the bacteriological war criminals of Japan showed up at frontline areas and made on-the-spot survey to verify the effect of their germ weapons.

As regards this criminal act of the Japanese militarists, the then commander of the far eastern forces ridgway confessed that without them the U.S. forces would not have held out for three months in Korea.

Facts clearly show that the Japanese militarists are heinous criminals who committed a germ warfare in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Fidel Castro

SK1302035493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, has received a reply from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and premier of the cabinet of the Republic of Cuba, to his congratulatory message to Castro on the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The message reads:

Pyongyang

To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

On behalf of the Cuban people and government, I extend my deep thanks for your enthusiastic congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

We are confident that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries' parties, governments, and people will continue to strengthen and develop.

I sincerely wish you happiness. I also wish your people prosperity.

I express my loftiest respect to you.

[Signed] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and premier of the cabinet of the Republic of Cuba.

[Dated] 5 February 1993, Havana

Cuban Envoy's Reception Honors Kim Chong-il

SK1302052993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega hosted a reception at his embassy on February 12 on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Present on invitation were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee, Vice-premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Kye Ung-tae, Politburo member and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Juan Jose Leon Vega said in his address that Comrade Kim Chong-il has made a great contribution to strengthening solidarity between Cuba and Korea.

He noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il was engaged in energetic activities to realise the design of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song to promote the welfare of the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Cuban people, together with all the working people of the DPRK, are greeting the 51st birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people and the supreme commander, the ambassador said, and hoped that the Korean workers, farmers and intellectuals under his leadership would register greater success in their future work.

Although capitalism has been restored in a number of former socialist countries, the two countries are defending the glorious banner of socialism in the eastern and western hemispheres, he said, and declared:

Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro will advance only along the road of socialism, firmly convinced that it is the road of victory and glory.

He sternly denounced the resumption of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a test nuclear war game against the DPRK. With no political and military pressure can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities block the Reunification of Korea, he stressed.

O Chin-u spoke next.

Under the outstanding leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he declared, the Workers' Party of Korea has been strengthened and developed into a party with a vast prospect, a party with steel-like militant capacity, the Korean Revolutionary Armed Forces into ever-victorious ranks and the socialist cause of the Korean people into an invincible cause which will not waver in any wind, O Chin-u said, and stressed:

It is the greatest honor and happiness of the Korean people to have Comrade Kim Chong-il with an outstanding idea and theory, extraordinary leadership ability, and noble virtue as an illustrious leader of the party and the state and as the supreme commander of the revolutionary Armed Forces.

He noted that, under the correct leadership of esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban party and people were firmly defending the gains of the revolution and energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction, frustrating all aggressive and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, in the "special period of peacetime".

Our party and people sincerely wish the Cuban party and people bigger achievements in their struggle for building socialism and defence forces, he added.

DPRK, Cambodian Communist Party Groups Hold Talks

SK1702065393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA)—Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party of Cambodia were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Tuesday.

Present on the WPK side were Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were members of the delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the party and member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Visitor Notes Kim Il-song's 'Very Good Health'

SK1402090393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 14 Feb 93

["Korea Is Most Superior Society"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 14 (KCNA)—Juan Ramos, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, and the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party led by chairman Ingve Iversen were interviewed by Korean reporters mere on February 9 and 10.

Referring to his audience with the great leader President Kim Il-song, Ingve Iversen said he was deeply impressed when he saw that the president, in his advanced age, was in very good health, energetically leading the party and state affairs as a whole, clearly seeing through the international political situation and giving lucid answers to all the questions raised.

"We will vigorously wage a practical struggle in the future to implement the Pyongyang declaration which marks a new milestone in defending and advancing the socialist idea and cause," he stated.

A member of the Norwegian Communist Party delegation Bjorn Kjonli, managing director of Friheten, the organ of the party, said the fact that the Pyongyang declaration was signed by 167 progressive political parties of many countries aspiring after socialism and communism, tells that the international communist movement and the world's progressive forces now have a common fighting programme for achieving their unity and cohesion and forging ahead dynamically.

Juan Ramos noted that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea and is leading the Korean people along the road of victory.

He said:

"Now the unity and cohesion of the whole party and all the people has been achieved in Korea.

"The Korean people owe their tremendous achievements in all domains to their unity and cohesion.

"As they are under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and have achieved unity and cohesion of the whole society in ideology and purpose, the Korean people are registering big successes in accomplishing the cause of socialism, repulsing all the imperialist moves of aggression and interference.

"Comrade Kim Chong-il is guiding the cause of socialism to victory by closely uniting the Korean people with his clairvoyant leadership."

Kim Kwang-sop Appointed Ambassador to Austria

SK1302112193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—Kim Kwang-sop was appointed Ambassador E.P. [Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Austria, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

Envoy Presents Credentials to Bangladesh President

SK1502034793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Chang Won-sik, our country's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bangladesh, presented his credentials to Bangladesh President Abdur Rahman Biswar on 11 February.

The ambassador delivered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's greetings to President Abdur Raman Biswar. The president expressed deep thanks for these greetings and asked him to return his sincere greetings.

The president said he supports the Korean people's cause for national reunification. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea and said he hopes these relations will be greatly expanded and developed in all fields.

Envoy to Romania Presents Credentials

SK1502044693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] On 9 February Kim Yu-sun, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, presented his credentials to Romanian President Ion Iliescu. The ambassador conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Iliescu.

The president expressed deep thanks for this, and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The president touched on the issue of developing relations between Romania and the DPRK and said that Romania has supported will continue to support the efforts of the DPRK and the Korean people for national reunification.

The Romanian foreign minister and other officials concerned were present at the meeting.

Supreme People's Assembly Group Arrives in Jordan

SK1502035793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Amman on 12 February to visit Jordan. The delegation was greeted at the airport by 'Abd-al-Latif 'Arabiyat, speaker of Jordanian House of Representatives; relevant functionaries; and the DPRK ambassador to Jordan and embassy employees.

Papers Observe Anniversary of DPRK-Armenia Ties

SK1302052893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 13 Feb 93

["Anniversary of Korea-Armenia Diplomatic Ties Observed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Armenia.

The opening of the diplomatic ties, NODONG SINMUN says, marked a favorable occasion in renewing friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Armenia.

Friendship between the two countries has developed on good terms over the past one year, the paper notes, and says:

The Korean people hope that the bilateral relations of friendship will further develop in conformity with the aspiration and interests of the two peoples in the future, too.

MINJU CHOSON says the Armenian Government joined the United Nations on March 5, 1992, and is strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive peoples of various countries on the principles of independence, equality and reciprocity.

The Korean people wish the Armenian people greater success in their efforts for political stability and economic development in the country, it says.

Works of Kim Chong-il 'Widely Disseminated'

SK1502103593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA)—Immortal classical works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are being widely disseminated, evoking widespread repercussions upon hundreds of millions of peoples in the world who aspire after independence.

Some 400 kinds of his works were brought out in national languages of scores of countries and disseminated in-more than 190 countries over the last decade.

The work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" was published in nine languages including Chinese, English, Russian, French, Japanese and Arabic and disseminated in more than 190 countries in a matter of two months after its publication.

The work "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party" has been widely reported by 130 news media over little more than six months since its publication. His works such as "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish," "Young Men and Women, Be the Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the Leader" and "On Further Improving the Standard of Living of the People" were brought out and disseminated in scores of countries in the world in their national languages only recently.

Seminars and lectures on his works were held in many countries including Ecuador and India in the 1990s.

Kang Song-san Attends Kim Chong-il Celebration

SK1702015193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The mass gymnastic display "We Will Go Always With the Party" by 10,000 school youth and children in Pyongyang was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium yesterday [16 February] to celebrate the birthday of the dear leader of our party and people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Chong-il. [passage omitted]

Present at the display were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, and Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chol-man, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, and Kim Yong-sun, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Choe Yong-nim, Kim Tal-hyon, Hong Song-nam, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrades Kim Kuk-tae, Kim Chung-nin, Yun Ki-pok, So Kwan-hui, Hwang Chang-yop, and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-sin, Kim Yun-hyok, and Chang-chol, vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Committee; and Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of Chondoist Chongu Party. [passage omitted]

LSWYK Congress To Be Held in Pyongyang 18-22 Feb

SK1502123293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Notification of the holding of the 8th meeting of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]:

The 8th LSWYK meeting will be held in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, on 18-22 February 1993.

The meeting will sum up the proud success attained in the development of the Korean youth movement under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. The meeting will discuss the LSWYK's task to prepare youths to be youth vanguards unfailingly faithful to the party and the leader.

The 8th LSWYK meeting will be a meeting of loyalty and single-hearted unity, which will vigorously demonstrate to the entire world the firm faith and will of the Korean youths trying to resolutely defend and further glorify our party's cause—socialist cause—by firmly uniting around the party and the leader. The 8th LSWYK meeting will be a historic meeting, which will open a new turning point in strengthening and developing the Korean youth movement.

[Signed] The LSWYK Central Committee

[Dated] 15 February 1993

Kim Chong-il Sends Letter to Mine Party Cell

SK1502063693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il read a letter presented by the members of the party cell of the high-speed tunnelling workteam of the Sadong pit of the Tokchon coal mine under the Tokchon district coal mining complex in South Pyongan Province, and sent them the following autographic letter:

"The party trusts you, comrades.
February 10, 1993
Kim Chong-il"

In their letter, the 27 party members of the high-speed tunnelling workteam of the Sadong pit of the Tokchon coal mine said that Comrade Kim Chong-il, deeply trusting the coal miners as the eldest sons of the country in charge of the key sector of the chuche-based industry, let them race at the head of the high-speed tunnelling movement and sent all kinds of facilities and materials preferentially for coal production.

They said he had taken measures to grant special-class treatment to the tunnelling workers like pilots and showed such a great favor as sending gifts of love to them.

"Our party cell has strengthened education in loyalty among our party members and working people so that all of them would advance along the road of loyalty under the leadership of the party, believing only in you the dear leader, in any raging storm," they said in the letter. "We will in the future, too", they further said, "vigorously fight for ever to defend the Korean-style socialist system centered on the masses to the end, upholding you, the dear leader, and our party that take care of our destiny, responsible for it".

The letter sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to 3 Revolutions Team

SK1302004293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] The dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a thank-you message from the party Central Military Commission and the supreme commander to the three revolutions team members dispatched to North Hwanghae Province, who are helping the Korean People's Army [KPA] from the bottom of their hearts.

Marking the 30th anniversary of the great leader's introduction of the slogan "One-a-match-for-100" and the 20th anniversary of his initiation of the three revolutions team movement, the three revolutions team members at 260 plants, enterprises, and cooperatives in the province resolved boldly to help the KPA. They have accelerated preparations since early 1992 and helped them many times.

These three revolutions team members visited the KPA unit on 2 February, taking congratulatory banners, the republic's flag, scrolls, and machine tools. The visitors also gave an art performance and encouraged the soldiers. The three revolutions team members, while cherishing deeply in their heart a great national pride for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as supreme commander of the KPA, said they consider it their duty and mission to assist the KPA sincerely, demonstrating fully the traditional traits of Army-civilian unity.

A meeting to convey the party Central Military Commission's and the supreme commander's thank-you message sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held on the spot on 9 February. Attending the meeting were KPA Colonel General Won Yong-kyun; North Hwanghae provincial party committee Secretary Choe Yong-kun; other relevant functionaries; and provincial three revolution team members.

The party Central Military Commission's and the supreme commander's thank-you message sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was delivered at the meeting to the participants' enthusiastic applause. Following this, Director of North Hwanghae provincial party committee Choe On; Director of Pongsan County committee Chong Ho; three revolutions team leader of Komong-ni, Sohung County, Paek Kyong-nam; and three revolutions team member of Yangdong-ni, Unpa County Kim Sin-ok participated in resolution debates.

A resolution was adopted in the meeting.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Factory Workers

SK1502113493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA)—The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to workers of factories and enterprises which greatly contributed to the electrification of the northern railways, including the October 5 general automation works, the Saenal Electrical Appliance Factory, the Chollima Steel Complex and the Sunchon Cement Complex.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also sent thanks to the three-revolution team members and officials concerned in Taetan County, South Hwanghae Province, who set a good example in the training of agro-technicians.

They organized on-the-spot study teams and trained some 1,300 agricultural working people in the county as assistant engineers in nearly one year.

The painters of the poster creating department of the Workers' Party of Korea publishing house made a good poster album containing some 200 pieces of art works by dynamically conducting the creative work to defend and exalt the leadership exploits of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated this album and sent thanks to the artists.

Hanminjon Congratulates Kim Chong-il on Birthday

SK1602052593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message today from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on his birthday.

The message says:

You, Comrade Kim Chong-il, formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche and developed and enriched it and thus built an immortal pyramid in the history of human thought.

The strengthening and development of the Workers' Party of Korea into an invincible party and the brilliant realisation of the singleheated unity of the leader, the party and the masses under the magnanimous politics of trust and affection and politics of virtues is your great feats of the leadership which will figure large in national history.

You have implanted the feelings of being members of the same nation in the minds of dispersed compatriots with the idea of great national unity and called the 70 million fellow countrymen to the establishment of Koryo confederacy, thus opening a definite prospect to achieve reunification in the 90s.

The message expressed the determination to accomplish a great historical cause of building an independent reunified country by ending the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the tragedy of division.

It wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Railway Electrification Project Completed

SK1302111993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—The electrification project of the Pyongsan-Kaesong railway section extending more than 80 kilometres has been completed on the threshold of the auspicious February holiday and the eighth congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

As a result, the material and technical foundations of the western area railway networks have been further cemented to more fully satisfy the growing need of the national economy for transport and promote the economic development and provide better conveniences for the people in this area.

A ceremony of opening the section to traffic was held on the compound of the Pyongsan railway station today.

Present there were Yi Yong-mu, chairman of the state transport commission, other officials concerned: Builders and working people.

A message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the workers under the general bureau of the western railways and the youth shock brigade members who have performed feats in the project, was read out at the ceremony.

The message highly estimates the big feats performed by the workers and shock brigade members by displaying their patriotic devotion with intense loyalty to the party and the leader in the Pyongsan-Kaesong railway electrification project.

It expresses the firm belief that they will successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks, closely rallied in one mind and purpose around the party and the leader, upholding the party's guidance, in the future, too, so as to fully repay the party's deep trust and expectation.

Chang Chun-myong, chairman of the LSWYK Committee of the Ministry of Railways, made a report at the ceremony.

The reporter said the proud achievement made in the Pyongsan-Kaesong railway electrification project is a result of the wise leadership and meticulous care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying into practice the high intention of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song who has set the electrification of railways as the main orientation of the development of railway transport in Korea.

He called upon the officials and the young people to firmly arm themselves with the party's chuche idea and the Korean nation first spirit and fully display their loyalty and filial piety in the efforts to carry out the party's line and policies with conviction of sure victory of the Korean socialism and will.

Meanwhile, a commissioning ceremony of a new electronic elements production centre built in the youth electric appliances complex was held on February 11.

NODONG SINMUN Lauds Party Leadership Ability

SK1602111593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 16 Feb 93

["Our Socialist Cause Will Be Ever Victorious Under Party's Banner"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA)—The Korean people are displaying their honor as a most proud people who are realizing the lofty idea of socialism at the head of the times and as a heroic people who do not yield to any storm as there is the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] which has successfully inherited and developed the cause of revolution, declares NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial dedicated to the February holiday.

Really tremendous and proud are the exploits performed by our party Central Committee in upholding and defending the socialist cause of our people and guaranteeing its bright future, the editorial says, and continues:

When we look back on our party's glorious history of struggle, we feel highest pride in that we have successfully inherited and developed the socialist cause of chuche, firmly defending it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The socialist cause in our country has developed and triumphed under the leadership of our party, and it will be brought to splendid fruition in the future, too, only under the leadership of the party".

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and clarified its historical position many years ago and has creditably solved a lot of theoretical and practical problems confronting the cause of socialism.

In the course of our party performing great exploits for the cause of socialism in our times, the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly demonstrated an outstanding leading trait as a distinguished leader of the socialist cause.

The distinguished leadership ability of our party is a vital force with which our socialism can advance triumphantly forever and a basic source from which our country can throw its rays as a strong bulwark of socialism.

With an unshakable faith in the socialist cause and an iron will, our party is leading the people to victory.

The unshakable faith and will of our party has become all the more unswerving today when socialism has collapsed in various countries and the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists have reached the climax.

Our party is triumphantly leading the cause of socialism with a veteran leadership ability and revolutionary sweep with which it skillfully fulfills any complicated task.

The singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses is the banner of our eternal victory and the banner of advance.

Let us unite, unite, and unite around dear comrade Kim Chong-il. This is a firm pledge all our revolutionary soldiers solemnly renew on the significant revolutionary holiday of February. Our people will uphold the leadership of the party with loyalty in the indomitable fighting spirit with which the revolutionary forerunners safeguarded the centre of unity with their own lives, and, in this course, they will fully demonstrate the stamina and valour of the heroic people under the leadership of the great party.

NODONG SINMUN Stresses Ideological Preparation

SK1502092993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 10 Feb 93

[NODONG SINMUN 10 February special article: "The Natural-Law Governed Process in Which Ideology is Being Embodied in Revolutionary Practice"]

[Text] The great might of our party's ideological work being demonstrated today has meaningful correlation with the fact that it is based on a scientific theory on a natural-law governed process in which ideology is being embodied in people's actual lives.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il noted: Ideological preparations, ideological mobilization, and its effectuation are the three stages in which man's ideology is embodied in the realities of life.

Elucidation of the natural-law governed process, in which the ideology is embodied in the realities of life, is a very important problem in establishing a scientific method to enhance the role of ideological consciousness in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Ideological consciousness is a decisive factor that controls people's role in the revolution and construction. Ideology plays the most active role in people's activities for it reflects their demand and interest.

Therefore, ideological factors should be significantly valued in all revolutionary movements. To accelerate the revolution and construction, it is the key issue to be held fast to that people be awakened ideologically and that their revolutionary enthusiasm be actively mobilized.

There are various processes in which people's ideology is embodied in their actual lives. When the natural-law governed principle of these processes is correctly elucidated, mobilization of people's ideology to the revolution and construction can be successfully carried out.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has newly elucidated the process, in which man's ideology is embodied in the realities of life, based on the principle of an ideological theory that man's ideology decides everything and based on our party's abundant ideological work, thus giving the most perfect answer to this problem.

The natural-law governed stages in which ideology is embodied in man's actual life, which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated, are ideological preparations, ideological mobilization, and its effectuation.

The first stage of ideological embodiment in revolutionary practice is the stage of ideological preparation. One's ideological preparations mean that one comes to have a firm resolve and determination to master and implement the ideology and policies of the party and the leader.

Mastering the revolutionary ideology is essential, the first process to embody it in one's actual life. Every act of man is made under a certain purpose and direction in any case. The purpose and direction of man's acts are determined by his ideological consciousness. Therefore, the ideology and intent of the party and the leader can be embodied in revolutionary practice when the ideology and intent are converted to the ones of the popular masses who are in charge of practical activities. The popular masses should deeply learn the ideology and intent of the party and the leader to convert them to their own ones.

The party's policies have great might when the popular masses comprehend them, and the slogans presented by the party have great might when they are converted to the masses' own ones.

Having a firm resolve and determination to realize the party's ideology is as important as mastering it for ideological preparation.

Ideology is different from simple knowledge. The intrinsic nature of ideological consciousness distinguished from knowledge is self-awareness and will based on cognizance.

One who just perceives the ideology and policies of the party and the leader but does not have a firm resolve, determination, or will to realize them, without being aware that they are his or her life-or-death demand, can neither be said to have taken the party line and policy as his or her own ones nor embody them in the realities of life.

Only those who have firm ideological resolve and determination can become resolute revolutionaries, who share their destinies with the party to the end without going back on their revolutionary mainstay and consciousness under any circumstance, and become revolutionary vanguards who implement party's decisions and directions through water and fire.

The second stage of ideological embodiment in revolutionary practice is the stage of ideological mobilization. Ideological mobilization means to put into practice one's firm resolve and determination to realize the ideology and policies of the party and the leader.

Practical activities are the process of struggle to reform the nature and to remodel the society in accordance with man's independent demand. Surroundings of man are not changed of itself as man demands. They can be reformed favorably to man only by an active struggle of the popular masses, the main forces of practical activities.

Therefore, man should dedicate himself to the great revolutionary practice and put his ideological resolve and determination into action in order to realize his independent demand.

We can tell whether one has been prepared ideologically or not from his or her acts. One who does not put his or her idea into action cannot be said to have made ideological preparations, no matter how well he or she knows the party policy and no matter how firm his or her ideological resolve and determination is.

This illustrates that ideological mobilization, together with ideological preparation, is an important factor which is an inevitable course for embodying ideology in revolutionary practice.

Whatever work one may undertake, one will demonstrate one's might in practical activities without fail if one is ideologically prepared and mobilized. This has been clearly proved by miraculous success of the builders who built 50,000 new modern houses in the capital in a short period of time by upholding the slogan of faith, "What the party decides, we will do!" and by the creative struggle of our movie artists who excellently accomplished the art film series, "The Nation and Destiny," and presented this outstanding work to the world.

The third step for embodying ideology in revolutionary practice is the step for the manifestation of ideology [sasangui palhyon tangye].

Manifestation of ideology means appearance of ideology as the result of actual life. The enormous might of ideology is in the reality in which ideology is being embodied.

The ideology of a plant worker is to be reflected in goods he produces and the loyalty of a peasant is to be reflected in ripened grains he harvests. Ideological mobilization without results is unthinkable. Therefore, the step for manifestation of ideology is one of important steps in the course of embodying ideology in the reality.

The ideological work apart from revolutionary practice and the ideological work which does not help revolution and construction are simply useless. Manifestation of ideology varies according to the degree of ideological preparations and ideological mobilization.

The reality illustrates that even if one works and lives under the same conditions and same circumstances and even if one pursues the same purpose and has the same experience, the result of one's works and life will appear in different ways according to how one was prepared and mobilized ideologically.

All this shows that for us to brilliantly realize the ideas and policies of the party and the leader and to bring them into full bloom as a great reality, we should direct decisive strength to the work of firmly preparing the people ideologically and of actively inspiring their ideological zeal and that we should carry out this work substantively.

Our party's scientific elucidation of inevitable process for embodying ideology in revolutionary practice has great significance in effecting a new turning point in our party's ideological work and in vigorously accelerating socialist construction. Such significance can be also found in the great guideline which was provided in our party's ideological work in a bid to deepen this work in compliance with the demand of developing realities.

The ideological work is a high-standard creative work intended for the people who have different levels and characteristics. To substantively carry out the ideological work according to such characteristics and to prove its worth in actuality, one should have scientific and concrete theory on method.

Because the process for embodying ideology in the people's practical life has been expounded by our party,

party members and workers came to have a clear guideline for deepening the ideological work in compliance with the degree of their concrete preparedness and actual condition of implementing the revolutionary missions.

Today all of our party's ideological works became a sincere, scientific and kind ideological work corresponding to psychology of the masses and a mighty weapon which directly contributes to workers' ideological reform and to the practical struggle for socialist construction. This reality clearly proves justness of the theory presented by our party. Another significance of the party's ideological work is that through this work, the basic superiority of socialism can be highly demonstrated and socialism of our own style can be further consolidated politically and ideologically.

The superiority and might of socialism [sahoe chuui] are the superiority and might of socialist ideology [sahoe chuui sasang]. If the popular masses firmly arm themselves with socialist ideology and struggle in firm unity, any atrocious challenge of the imperialists and reactionaries will end in failure and constant upsurges will be effected in socialist construction.

For us to further demonstrate the superiority and might of socialism, we should give priority to the ideological revolution. Our party's unique theory on the process of ideological embodiment serves as a firm guideline in deepening and progressively waging the ideological revolution in compliance with the demand of developing realities.

With elucidation of this theory, we could strengthen the driving force of socialist society and enhance its role. As a result, we could continually demonstrate superiority and vitality of popular mass-centered socialism of our own style.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il provided us with an important ideological and theoretical guideline enabling us to constantly deepen our party's ideological work and to continually and vigorously advance socialism of our own style with great vitality. His contribution is indeed great, and will be more brilliant as the revolution and construction deepen and develop.

NODONG SINMUN: Socialism Youth's Victory Banner

SK1402091493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 14 Feb 93

["Socialism Is Banner of korean Youth's Faith and Victory"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article titled "Socialism Is Banner of korean Youth's Faith and Victory."

There is no youth such as the Korean young people who have the unswerving faith and will to steadfastly defend the cause of socialism, unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader, the article says, and goes on:

The Korean young men and women are reliable heirs to the Korean revolution who are entrusted with a noble mission to accomplish the cause of Korean-style socialism, holding the illustrious leader in high esteem.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Our revolution, which was pioneered by the great leader, is being carried forward successfully by the younger generation and is advancing vigorously along the road of victory. As long as the younger generation remains unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader, our revolution shall weather any storm and trial and emerge victorious without fail."

Today the Korean youth are living in an era in which the revolutionary cause of chuche has been successfully carried forward, in a glorious era in which great changes have taken place in the country under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Socialism is the banner of our youth's faith and victory. Unshakable are their will and resolution to steadfastly defend the banner of socialism in any adversity, remaining faithful to the illustrious leader.

The Korean young people are a guard detachment and death-defying corps of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] that has a faith of loyalty to the illustrious leader, the immovable faith of bringing the socialist cause to completion under the leadership of the party.

They are proud of their being a shock brigade which carries into effect the intention of the party, full of confidence in victory and revolutionary optimism, resolutely overcoming any difficulties and hardships.

The firm belief that the triumphant progress of the socialist cause and its future are unthinkable apart from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—this is the basis of their steadfast viewpoint on the leader and the main source of their confidence in victory and optimism.

The Korean young men and women are a laudable and praiseworthy generation that lives and struggles, deeming it greater happiness to truly contribute to the society, the collective and comrades than to seek their own pleasure and interests.

It is under the experienced guidance of the illustrious leader that millions of our young people have creditably played the role of the youth vanguard to successfully discharge their noble mission and duty for the time and the revolution.

It is the adamant determination of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to rear the youth as the vanguard and champions of the revolution, thinking the new, creation, inheritance and future all depend on them, so as to accomplish the socialist cause of chuche.

The article stresses:

Without the WPK socialism of chuche cannot exist. Only when they are under the leadership of the party, can their destiny and future be in full bloom. This is the precious truth which our young people have taken as their faith through their experience in life.

The Korean young people will remain faithful to the great party in one mind and invariably advance toward the victory of socialism, no matter what hard trials they may face in the revolution.

NODONG SINMUN Urges Youth To Be Guided by Party

SK1302111393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 13 Feb 93

["Korean Youth Have Great Party"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a political essay headlined "Korean Youth Have Great Party."

The author of the essay quotes the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"'Young men and women, be the vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader!'—this is the revolutionary slogan under which our young people today must advance."

The essay continues:

The young people should be guided by a party.

As children should have their parents, so the young people should have a party which trains and leads them.

Apart from the party, the young people fail in revolution and youthful life. This is a historical lesson and a cry of the times.

Ours is a great party which solves the youth problem of our time most brilliantly with a revolutionary idea of the youth movement.

Ours is a revolutionary party which will be responsible for the destiny of our young people forever and steadily imbue them with ideology, faith, trust, and love like the heart does organism.

Our party makes revolution, guided by the chuche idea greatest ever in the history of human thought and always [word indistinct] people with this idea.

Ours is a great confident party and a revolutionary party which leads the young people with invariable faith and will.

Our young vanguard follow and cast in their lot with our party with revolutionary optimism. They know that our party's faith and will are great, that they should not dance to other's tune or sell their dignity if any adversity and that they should vigorously advance with conviction of the validity of their cause and its victory.

Our party is a great party which embraces all young people of the country wnd warmly looks after and leads them.

Our party is just like a great mother. It always regards the young people as a valuable flower of the country and the nation and as heirs to the revolution, spares nothing for them and brings their ideal, hope, wisdom and talent into full bloom.

Encouraged by this greatness of our party our young vanguard beat drums and blow trumpets in their heroic march, optimistic of the victory of the Korean revolution and their future destiny.

Our young vanguard loudly shout to the world:

The imperialists must know well about our young people.

With no political, economic and military pressure, ideological and cultural infiltration and nuclear weapon can the imperialists frighten our young people or separate them from the party.

There are a great many Kim Hyoks, Cha Kwang-sus and Yi Su-poks in this land defending our party and the Korean revolution.

Our young vanguard will fight as the bodyguards and death-defying squads who carry our party's cause to completion, devoting their youthful heart, love and passion in any adversity.

The young people of Korea under the great guidance of the dear leader are always strong-minded. They fear nothing and can do anything in the world.

The Korean youth have a great party!

KCNA Reviews 17 Feb Pyongyang Press

SK1702085493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0608 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the participants in the 6th meeting of the executive committee of the board of diretors of the International Instiute of the Chuche Idea. "With the Century," reminiscences of President Kim Il-song, was reported in various countries, according to NODONG SINMUN.

Appearing in the press are messages of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his birthday and news that a floral basket came to him fom the Indian Government, floral baskets, gifts and congratulatory letters were presented to him by foreign diplomatic envoys, embassies and the economic and trade councillors' corps in Pyongyang and that a presentation ceremony for the dear leader took place in Yugoslavia.

Even in the press are an account of a grand banqet arranged by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, and a report that the Russian paper PATRIOT organize a special writeup on the same occasion. NODONG SINMUN comes out with an editorial entitled "Let Us Dynamically Advance With Great Pride and Honor of Being Under the Leadership of the Great Party."

The press gives photo-illustrated accounts of a national meeting of youth and students, the mass gymnastic display "We Will Go Always With the Party," a national joint meeting of the Korean Children's Union and a dancing party of youth and students held on the occasion of the significant holiday of February. It is reported in NODONG SINMUN that the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea gave receptons for foreign party delegations and talks were held in Pyongyang between the delegation of the WPK and the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party of Cambodia and between the delegations of the WPK and the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat."

Paper inform the readers of a demonsration show of participants in the 2d international figure-skating tournament for Paektusan prize held in Pyongyang.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN flail No Tae-u of South Korea who described the adoption of the inter-Korean agreement as a "result of the northern diplomacy" and "greatest diplomatic achievement" at an interview with foreign reporters prior to his dearture from office.

The daily prints an article under the headline "Bourgeois Ideology Cannot Curb the Attraction of Socialist Ideology."

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Designates New Cabinet Officials

Chief Presidential Secretary Named

SK1702011593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—Rep. Pak Kwan-yong of the majority Democratic Liberal Party was designated chief presidential secretary Wednesday in the first appointment on Wednesday by President-elect Kim Yong-sam.

Pak, 54, a four-term lawmaker and a native of Pusan, Kim's hometown, is a graduate of Dong-a University.

Chu Ton-sik, an editorial writer at the CHOSON ILBO, was named senior secretary for political affairs and Kim Yang-pae, a former Kwangju city mayor, chief secretary for administrative affairs.

Pak Chae-yun, special assistant to Kim Yong-sam for economic affairs, was named senior secretary for economic affairs and Chong Chong-uk, a professor at Seoul National University, takes over as top secretary for diplomacy and national security.

President-elect Kim chose a Democratic Liberal Party lawmaker from the national constituency, Kim Yong-su, as his senior secretary for civil petition and information and Chon Pyong-min, an auditor with the Korea Policy Research Institute, as top secretary for policy.

Yi Kyong-chae was named senior press secretary and Kim Sok-u, director-general for Asian Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, moves in as secretary for protocol.

Hong In-kil moves up to take over as senior presidential secretary for general affairs while Pak Sang-pom, deputy secretary-general for the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification, was chosen as chief of the Presidential Security Service.

Pak Kwan-yong is expected to resign his seat in the National Assembly before he takes the secretary post.

The lawmaker won his first parliamentary seat in 1981 from Tongrae constituency in Pusan. He served as deputy floor leader for the New Korea Democratic Party, chairman of the Special Committee on Reunification and member of the Central Executive Council in the Democratic Liberal Party.

Aides said President-elect Kim will name his prime minister, and the director of the Agency for National Security Planning and the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection by early next week to fill key posts.

His cabinet lineup will be announced on Feb. 25 or 26, they said.

Announcing the lineup of presidential aides, Kim Yong-sam's chief secretary Choe Chang-yun said that the president-elect had selected the experts in their given fields who could contribute to his efforts to rebuild Korea.

The appointees will work with current Chongawadae [presidential offices] secretaries during the coming week to make the transition of the presidential secretariat smooth, Choe said.

As for the absence of the senior presidential secretary for protocol in Wednesday's announcement, Choe said Kim would make his decision whether to fill the post later or reorganize the position to that of a secretary.

As Kim pledged during the presidential campaign, he would eliminate the post of the senior presidential secretary for inspection and justice, Choe said. It is not clear whether his work would be transferred to the senior presidential secretary for civil petitions and information.

The presidential chief secretary is a ministerial post, while senior presidential secretaries are vice minister posts, he said.

With regard to the newly created post of senior presidential secretary for policy, Choe said Chon Pyong-min will research, study and plan overall policies for the president.

Secretary To 'Tackle' Corruption

SK1702070093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—President-elect Kim Yong-sam's choice for chief of the presidential secretariat, Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, promised wholesale changes in the presidential office [Chongwadae] Wednesday.

The presidential office would limit itself to faithfully supporting the president and never overstep its authority or get involved in policy-making as in the past, Pak said on being tabbed chief of staff.

Saying he felt great responsibility at taking on the job at the start of the first civilian government in 30 years, Pak told a news conference he was determined the new presidential office would be a radical departure from the past.

"Reorganization of the presidential secretariat is inevitable in respect to Kim's campaign promise to abolish the senior secretary for inspection and justice," Pak told reporters.

The four-term lawmaker from Pusan said it was most painful to leave the National Assembly after serving there for 27 years, but he would lead Chongwadae to follow Kim's steps on his reformation such as a crackdown on corruption and irregularities.

"The presidential office will show sincerity in supporting the president in his job to oversee state affairs and especially take the initiative to tackle corruption in the nation as it is Kim's most strong determination," Pak said.

Protocol Secretary Named

SK1702091993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—Kim Sok-u was extra happy to be named presidential protocol secretary Wednesday instead of senior presidential protocol secretary, and the Foreign Ministry was delighted.

The reason Kim Yong-sam will scrap the senior secretary position when he becomes president next week.

Kim, currently director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian affairs bureau, will practically function as top protocol officer with the ministry protocol chief.

Optimists say the new president will hand all protocol matters to the Foreign Ministry and the secretary, while pessimists say he is just reducing the size of his secretariat by scrapping the post of senior secretary.

It will be Kim Sok-u's first assignment at the presidential office, and ministry officials hope his duties will keep him close enough to the president to subtly influence foreign policy.

The appointment is a special pleasure for the director-general, who has been at headquarters longer than most and beyond the usual three years before getting another overseas assignment. He put his name in for consul-general in Cairo, but had to give it up to the occupant of the office next door.

The 47-year-old diplomat apparently received his appointment notification on Monday, when he vacated his office for the whole day after telling reporters he had to go to the National Assembly.

Asked if the president-elect made any request to his appointees, Kim said he asked them all to "take active part in reforms."

Choices for Premier Considered

SK1702090493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—Following the appointment Wednesday of his top secretaries, President-elect Kim Yong-sam turned to the selection of his prime minister, director of the Agency for National Security Planning and chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

Sources said they expected Kim to announce his nominees for these important posts early next week.

Kim was seriously contemplating naming a national figure from the Cholla Provinces as prime minister, the sources said.

For the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, a pivotal post for his anti-corruption campaign, Kim will probably appoint an official from the judiciary.

A civilian was expected to be named director of the Agency for National Security Planning, another unprecedented move, the sources said.

Among those prominently mentioned as candidates for prime minister are current policymaker of the Democratic Liberal Party Hwang In-song, lawyer Yi Ton-myong and former Rep. Yi Chung-chae, the sources said.

For the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, Yi Hoe-chang, a former chairman of the Central Election Management Committee, and Kim Sok-hwi, a former prosecutor general, are mentioned while Rep. Choe Pyong-yul and Yi Hong-ku, ambassador to Britain, are candidates for director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

New Appointees Profiled

SK1702091393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—Following are thumbnail sketches of President-elect Kim Yong-sam's choices for top posts in his presidential secretariat.

—Chu Ton-sik, 56, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, has been a career journalist for the CHOSON ILBO. He graduated from Seoul National University's Korean Language and Literature Department and made his name as a political commentator.

Chu, born in Chonwon, South Chungchong Province, has close ties with Kim through his coverage of political affairs.

—Kim Yang-pae, 55, senior presidential secretary for administrative affairs, graduated from the political science department of SNU. Born in Koksong, South Cholla Province, Kim is a technocrat who has worked for the Home Ministry and is seen as a workaholic.

He spent most of his life as a public official in the Cholla Provinces and is a former Kwangju city mayor.

—Pak Chae-yun, 52, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, graduated from SNU's economics department and was a professor at SNU. Born in Tongnae, Pusan, Pak was involved in government decision-making for a long time as a member of the monetary board and was an economic adviser to Kim Yong-sam.

Upon leaving SNU last year, he drew up a theoretical blueprint for a "new Korea" and a "new presidential economic initiative" for Kim.

—Chong Chong-uk, 53, senior presidential secretary for diplomacy and national security, graduated from SNU's department of diplomacy and was a professor of international politics at SNU.

A native of Kochang, South Kyongsang Province, Chong was an adviser to Kim Yong-sam on diplomacy and security affairs during the presidential election campaign last year.

—Kim Yong-su, 52, senior presidential secretary for civil petition and information, graduated from SNU's law school and served as top prosecutor of public security at the Seoul district prosecutor's office. An Inchon native, he entered the political arena as a lawmaker on the national constituency ticket of the majority Democratic Liberal Party last year. He headed the DLP evaluation committee on political developments and showed a striking ability for accurate judgement on pending issues.

—Chon Pyong-min, 46, senior presidential secretary for policy affairs, studied at the newspaper reserch institute of Tokyo University. Born in Hongsong, South Chungchong Province, Chon is an influential policy-maker for the ruling party. He led Impact Korea, a private organization of Kim Yong-sam's, during the presidential election to gather public opinion.

—Yi Kyong-chae, 52, senior presidential press secretary, graduated from SNU's social science department and worked as a reporter for the TONG-A ILBO until he was sacked in 1980 during the media restructuring of Chon Tu-hwan.

Yi, born in Yichon, Kyonggi Province, was rehired and became political editor in 1988. He joined Kim last year as special assistant to Kim Yong-sam for public information. He befriended Kim in 1971 as a reporter when Kim was secretary-general of the New Democratic Party.

—Kim Sok-u, 48, presidential secretary for protocol, graduated from SNU's public administration deparment in 1967 and is director-general for Asian affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Kim, a Seoul native, passed the higher diplomatic service examination and is a career diplomat versed in Asian affairs, especially Korea-Japan relations. He made friends with the president-elect in 1988, when as counsellor at the Korean Embassy in Japan he made the schedule for Kim Yong-sam's visit as executive chairman of the opposition Democratic Party.

—Hong In-kil, 50, senior presidential secretary for general affairs, comes from Koje Island, South Kyongsang Province, Kim's birthplace, and graduated from Tong-a University's law department.

A confidant of confidants to the president-elect, he became an aide in 1980 and dealt with Kim's private affairs, including his finances.

—Pak Sang-pom, 50, chief of the presidential security service, has been involved in presidential security for about 20 years. He is a graduate of Korea Univerity's law department.

Born in Okchon, North Chungchong Province, Pak fought in the Vietnam war as an officer in the Marine Corps. He was the lone presidential bodyguard to survive when President Pak Chong-hui was assassinated in 1979.

A skilled exponent of the martial arts, Pak has been deputy secretary-general of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification since 1990.

UPP Reorganization, Departures Continue

Kim Tong-kil Elected New Leader

SK1502072393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The United People's Party [UPP], trying desperately to put a brake on its head-long slide toward disintegration, elected Rep. Kim Tong-kil Monday to succeed Rep. Chong Chu-yong as executive chairman.

A meeting of Suprme Council members and top party post holders, presided over by Acting Executive Chairman Pak Yong-nok, unanimously elected Kim.

The meeting was attended by, among others, Reps. Yi Cha-hon, Han Yong-su, Pak Chol-on, Kim Yong-hwan, Yu Su-ho and Kim Pok-tong, most of whom are deserters from the Democratic Liberal Party.

Pak Yong-nok later went to Kim Tong-kil's home and asked him to accept the leadership of the party, which has been teetering on the brink of dissolution since the departure of Chong, its founder and undisputed leader.

It was not immediately clear if Kim would accept the request.

Kim met with Pak Chol-on on Sunday night and told him that he had entrusted all his legal rights to Pak Yong-nok, thus hinting that he would accept the executive chairmanship, according to party deputy spokesman Hwang In-ha.

At Monday's meeting, it was decided to ask Kim to take over temporarily, until the party convenes a national convention at which it will formally elect an executive chairman in a free ballot.

Kim, a former professor, is a founding member of the party, which billionaire industrialist Chong formed to run for president.

A rift had developed between Kim and Chong over what Kim said was Chong's dictatorial handling of party affairs even before Chong left the party in the lurch last week.

Yang Sun-chik, a Supreme Council member who had been nominated for the executive chairmanship along with Kim, did not attend the Monday meeting.

Meanwhile, Reps. Kim Pom-myong and Cha Su-myong submitted their resignations to the party Monday. They are expected to be followed by Reps. Chong Mong-chun, sixth son of Chong Chu-yong, Kim Hae-sok, Kim Tu-sop, Pak Chae-sang, and other so-called founding faction members.

Earlier, Cha Su-myong said Chong Chu-yong had urged him and other UPP members to leave the party and join the majority Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] to contribute to President-elect Kim Yong-sam's efforts to rebuild Korea.

Rep. Kim Hae-sok visited Kim Chong-pil, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, on Monday morning to discuss his intention to join the DLP following his departure from the UPP.

Chong Mong-chun To Leave Party

SK1702065893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—The United People's Party [UPP], in disarray since founder and backer Chong Chu-yong walked out, moved a step closer to disintegration Wednesday with the announcement by Rep. Chong Mong-chun, Chong's sixth son, that he was leaving the party.

The crisis was aggravated when Rep. Kim Tong-kil declined a request to head the party until a national convention can pick Chong's successor.

The UPP was reduced to 26 National Assembly seats with the departure of Chong Mong-chun.

Party Secretary-General Kim Hyo-yong, spokesman Pyon Chong-il and other Chong loyalists are also likely to jump ship. Pyon and Rep. Song Kwang-ho, second vice secretary-general, resigned their posts Wednesday morning, inflaming speculation.

Chong Mong-chun told a morning news conference at the National Assembly that he had decided to leave the party because it had become politically impotent since his father's departure.

Of his father's political future, Chong said: "It is totally up to him."

He hinted that the Hyundai Group founder might go into social work rather than returning to business.

Meanwhile, Kim Tong-kil told reporters that he had lost his enthusiasm for the leadership job when "important post-holders" in the party had said they didn't want him.

Senior UPP officials hurriedly met to discuss the events, but apparently got nowhere.

Rep. Kim Pom-myong Leaves

SK1502031793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Rep. Kim Pom-myong (Nonsan constituency, South Chungchong Province) left the minority United People's Party (UPP) Monday, decreasing the UPP's parliamentary seats to 27.

Reps. Kim Tu-sop and Kim Hae-sok are also expected to leave the UPP soon, political sources said, adding that this week would decide if the party survives or collapses.

Kim Hae-sok visited Rep. Kim Chong-pil, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, early in the morning to discuss his joining the ruling party, the sources said.

Two More Representatives Leave

SK1302034093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—As the United People's Party [UPP] plunged toward disintegration, Reps. Cha Su-myong and Won Kwang-ho left the party on Saturday.

With the departure by Cha, chief secretary of Chong Chu-yong, founder of the party, and Won, the number of seats the United People's Party holds in the National Assembly was cut to 28.

Ten other UPP lawmakers, including Chong Mong-chun, Kim Pom-myong, Kim Tu-sop and Pak Che-sang, are expected to leave the party, threatening the party's status as a parliamentary negotiating entity.

DLP Denies Inducing UPP Switching

SK1502075893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The majority Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is doing its best to avoid a public misunderstanding that it is trying to induce lawmakers of the embattled United People's Party [UPP] into its fold.

"We don't want our public remarks and actions to influence the fate of the United People's Party," said Pak Hui-tae, the party's spokesman.

Pak also told reporters that the Democratic Liberal Party had never asked Chong Chu-yong, founder of the United People's Party, to tell members of his party to join the DLP to work for the realization of a "new Korea."

Pak was commenting on a report that Chong had denied having made any such appeal to UPP members.

—The United People's Party is making an all-out effort to maintain its status as a parliamentary negotiating group, which requires 20 or more lawmakers.

Many fence-sitting UPP lawmakers are saying it is not worth their while to stay in the party if it loses its parliamentary negotiating status, indicating that they would join the exodus should the number dip below 20. As of Monday afternoon, UPP has 27 lawmakers.

If a political party or group in the National Assembly can't maintain the status, it doesn't qualify for a 3.53 billion-won annual payment from the National Treasury, the amount believed by many UPP lawmakers needed to keep their party going.

—The main opposition Democratic Party [DP] is trying to persuade Pak Chol-on, Kim Pok-tong, Yu Su-ho and other United People's Party lawmakers from the city of Taegu to join the DP.

Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the Democratic Party, said Monday his party was interested in inducing UPP lawmakers, especially those from Taegu, to join its ranks. He said he had sounded them out two or three times already, but they seem to be unable to make a final decision.

—The Democratic Party criticized the government Monday for undertaking a tax investigation of Pohang Iron and Steel Co. [Posco]

The government, which professed to be politically neutral, was conducting its selective tax audit of Posco in order to harass its honorary chairman, Pak Tae-chun, who left the Democratic Liberal Party after it nominated Kim Yong-sam as its presidential candidate, the DP said.

It demanded that the government immediately halt the tax investigation.

Former UPP Leader Indicted

SK1302035293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—The Seoul district prosecutor's office on Saturday indicted Chong Chu-yong, former head of the United People's Party [UPP], and Yi Hyon-tae, chairman of the Hyundai Petrochemical Co., on charges of violating the securities transactions law.

The pair are accused of selling a large amount of stock in unlisted affiliates of the Hyundai Business Group without reporting the deals to the Korea Securities Settlement Corp. as required by law.

Chong has already been indicted for embezzlement and presidential election law violations.

"It is true that the Securities Settlement Corp. had only served a warning to Chong without filing a complaint against him, but we have indicted Chong along with Yi under the provisions of a securities transactions law clause," a prosecution official said.

He noted that Chong told Yi to sell his stocks, and Article 215 of the law provides for the punishment of an employer when his agent is punished.

In December 1991, according to the prosecution, Yi, then chief of the Hyundai Group's general planning office, suggested to Chong the sale of 12,340,000 shares worth 138.8 billion won owned by Chong and his family, and Chong okayed it.

Chong afterwards advised, through Yi, officials and employees of Hyundai affiliates to purchase some 6 billion shares worth 69 billion won, thus selling the stock without reporting to the Securities Settlement Corp.

Acting against the selling, the Securities Supervisory Board in May last year sued Yi while serving warnings to Chong, Chong's family and the 35 Hyundai affiliates involved in the selling.

The law demands upward of two years in prison or a fine of 10 million won or less for the violator of the requirement to report a planned sale of stock to the Securities Settlement Corp.

Kim Reiterates Plan To Crack Down on Corruption

SK1302062293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—President-elect Kim Yong-sam, calling irregularities the biggest obstacle to economic development, vowed Saturday to lead a drive to clean up the nation's rivers.

"The recently uncovered campus scam was typical of mammonism and extreme selfishness," he said. "The paramount task facing my administration will be to crack down on corruption and invigorate the sluggish economy."

The economy was in worse shape than generally thought, he said.

"To resuscitate the economy, the government should practice frugality and enact reforms, while industry should concentrate on managerial renovation and technology development," Kim said.

Labor should cooperate in wage stability and industrial harmony.

As the future of the economy hinges on Science and Technology, Kim said, he would increase state investment in science and technology development to 5 percent of the gross national product.

Meanwhile, the majority Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] has decided to reduce the size of its Secretariat as suggested by Kim.

The DLP party affairs improvement council has tentatively resolved to reduce the number of offices and bureaus in the Secretariat from 23 to about 15 and cut the number of staff.

The council will work out a reduction plan by early next week for reporting to Kim around Feb. 20, a DLP source said.

Prosecution Prepares for Crackdown

SK1502002793 Seoul YONHAP in English 2356 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The prosecution has begun collecting information on irregularities of former and present senior government officials, politicians and civic leaders in preparation for a large scale anti-corruption operation to be undertaken by President Kim Yong-sam's administration in March.

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office instructed prosecutor's offices across the nation earlier this month to investigate various corrupt practices of officials, informed sources said Monday.

Some of the prosecutor's offices have already detected irregularities of public officials and social leaders and are now trying to secure evidence against them, the sources said.

Those under suspicion include officials of President No Tae-u's administration and leading businessmen who could have received preferential treatment from officials, they said.

The prosecution is expected to summon and start questioning the suspects as soon as the Kim administration is launched on Feb. 25, the sources said.

The government will mete out stern punishment if the guilt of the suspects is established, regardless of their position in the government and society, they said.

The prosecution will also clean up its own backyard through secret, internal inspections in order to carry out the planned operation more effectively, the sources said.

No Tae-u 'Cronies' Balk at Reorganization

SK1402025193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 93 p 2

[Text] President-elect Kim Yong-sam and his cronies yesterday appeared upset as some senior lawmakers close to President No Tae-u have balked at Kim's plan to trim government organizations.

Kim's camp tried to remain calm but, in fact, took it as "systematic resistance" by No's mean.

Kim's transition team has announced that the Sports-Youth Ministry and the Energy-Resources Ministry will be absorbed into the Culture Ministry and the Trade-Industry Ministry, respectively.

During a meeting of the executive council of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Friday, former prime minister No Chae-pong took the floor to say, "A comprehensive study should have been made on the merger of government agencies."

No's opinion found an echo in the hearts of former deputy premier-economic planning minister Yi Sung-yun and ex-labor minister Choe Pyong-yol.

A loyalist to Kim said cynically, "They are eager to show their loyalty to No."

He fumed, "It is intolerable they should sand in the way of Kim's reform plans at the start of his inauguration."

President No served as the first sports minister in the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

Another close aide to Kim said, "My understanding is that the resistance to the reform plan came after No reportedly expressed his displeasure with the solution of the ministries."

In the DLP, prevailing view is that Kim Yong-sam is determined to do away with the ministries in which No and Rep. Pak Chol-on, who was a maverick challenger to Kim, have their own networks of followers. Pak also served as sports minister.

In addition to the unexpected move in the DLP against Kim, Government Administration Minister Yi Mun-sok, former four-star general and No's protege, drew attention by giving vent to hard feelings about Kim's reform.

During lunch with reporters Wednesday, Minister Yi reacted to the DLP's decision to axe the two ministries without prior consultations, saying, "Is it problematic to change the government organization through revision of relevant laws at the initiative of a political party?"

Notably Minister Yi's remarks came after Chongwadae reportedly showed a sensitive reaction to Monday's visit by Vice Government Administration Minister Chong Mun-hwa to the DLP headquarters to discuss the matter.

However, working-level officials from the ministry have come out with opinions different from Minister Yi's, saying there would be no problem in reshaping the administration through a House-proposed amendment.

Opposition Demands No Tae-u Scandal Apology

SK1702014493 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 93 p 2

[Text] Opposition lawmakers yesterday demanded President No Tae-u apologize for a series of land and money scandals that occurred during his five-year term.

In the last-day interpellation of cabinet ministers in the National Assembly plenary session, lawmakers of the major opposition Democratic Party [DP] also took issue with No's showering of medals and citations on his aides recently.

The DP lawmakers asked the law enforcement authorities to investigate the alleged foreign exchange diversion by No's daughter and her husband, eldest son of the Sunkyong Business Group's chairman. The couple was recently fined by a U.S. court for illegally depositing $200,000 at California banks.

Rep. Won Hae-yong of the DP said, "The couple's indictment by U.S. law enforcement authorities clearly testifies to the absence of ethics and widespread corruption among Korea's ruling class."

Won asked why No gave extraordinary promotions and other favors to his aides in the closing phase of his term, demanding Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong reveal the list of Chongwadae officials who were promoted or sent to overseas diplomatic posts recently.

"I also demand Premier Hyon make public the list of presidential secretaries and bodyguards who were given medals or citations with the approval of your cabinet on Feb. 11," Won said.

The recalcitrant oppositionist demanded No reveal how he used the 30 billion won allegedly "donated" by Hyundai Group founder Chong Chu-yong. "President No should also reveal the slush funds he collected from other tycoons throughout his five-year term," Won added.

Rep. Won demanded president-elect Kim Yong-sam cut his collusive ties with business tycoons who bankrolled his election campaign as well as his long-time aides if he wants to see his reform program succeed.

Won wrapped up his speech by saying, "I hope that No will reveal a true picture of the political and financial scandals which occurred during his term and apologize to the people during the remaining period."

Rep. Chang Yong-tal of the largest opposition party [Democratic Party] asked the government to enact a law so as to confiscate the assets of those who committed treason and other unpatriotic acts in the past.

Chang's demand was apparently prompted by the recent lawsuits filed by a grandson of Yi Wan-yong, the last premier of the Choson Kingdom who helped Japan annex Korea in the early 1900s, to reclaim his grandfather's property.

"The confiscated assets should be used to help the needy descendants of patriots and veterans who fought for the nation," Chang said.

Assembly Ends Interpellation of Cabinet Ministers

SK1602084393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers wrapped up interpellation of the outgoing government Tuesday by grilling Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong on social and cultural issues, and will convene the 17 National Assembly standing committees Wednesday to hear reports from government organizations.

Rep. Chang Yong-tal of the major opposition Democratic Party [DP] asked Hyon if the government would seek legislation before it left office next week to confiscate the assets of anti-nationalists such as Yi Wan-yong.

Benefits such as pensions should not be given to anyone who was pro-Japan during Japanese colonial rule, and instead the money should be given to independence fighters and their descendants, Chang said.

He asked if the Education Ministry's higher education policy office, which has been implicated in irregularities committed by private universities, would be inspected and if the private school foundations would be forced to sell 2 trillion won of real estate to improve their financial health.

Rep. Song Tu-ho of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] said that the Environment Ministry should be upgraded to a board like the Economic Planning Board, so that it could function consistently and cope effectively with global environment regulations.

The government should seek legislation to foster and support the pan-national environment preservation movement, he told the prime minister.

How was the government going to rationalize fees under the medical insurance system, Song wanted to know, urging consolidation of the two insurance regimes for western and oriental medicine.

Rep. Kim Chin-yong of the minority United People's Party asked Hyon if the government would enforce a money-for-admission system for fewer than 2 percent of the freshmen quota at once and with no regard for public opinion.

Demanding heavy penalties for people involved in faking college entrance exam results, Rep. Cho Chin-hyong (DLP) urged strict graduation standards to improve the quality of university education instead of increasing freshman quotas.

Noting that 1,931 public officials were charged with crimes in the 12 months to August 1992 and 287 were arrested, Cho asked the prime minister why corruption and irregularities had not been rooted out of officialdom.

Rep. Won Hae-yong (DP) demanded that promotions and honors for President No Tae-u's staff be reconsidered and that the government reveal official promotions and reassigments for the last three months.

Won said he hoped that No would bring all of the scandals of his tenure to light before he left office on Feb. 25, calling on him to apologize to the general public.

Rep. Choe Sang-yong (DLP) said that to attribute the weakening international competitiveness and economic difficulties of Korea totally to high wages might not attract public sympathy.

Had the government any idea to pardon workers convicted over labor disputes, restore their civil rights and get them jobs to secure a firm base for development by reviving trust between labor and management, he asked.

Assembly Questions Government on Economic Policy

SK1302044893 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 93 p 2

[Text] In a heated interpellation session of the National Assembly, lawmakers of the three major political parties yesterday fired questions at the government regarding the economy.

Representatives of the majority and minority parties alike sought answers on the government's measures to cope with the U.S. administration's get-tough stance on trade and to revitalize the nation's sagging economy.

Rep. Pak Chae-sang of the United People's Party wanted to know how the government plans to deal with the revival of the "Super 301 Clause" by the new government of U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Pak also asked whether the government plans to refer the worst cases of trade friction between Seoul and Washington to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Rep. Sim Chong-ku of the majority Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] called for the government to take short-term pump-priming measures to end the business slowdown.

Flexible money-supply, a further fall in the rate of banking interest and financial support to small firms are needed to reinvigorate the ailing economy, Sim said.

The DLP lawmaker also demanded that the government work out measures to prevent business leaders from participating in politics.

In an obvious reference to former magnate Chong Chu-yong who recently retired from politics, Sim contended that a certain tycoon's participation in the December presidential election gave a dangerous shock to the nation's economy.

Rep. Chong Pil-kun of the DLP demanded to know if the government's staunch opposition to opening the domestic rice market will continue, considering internal and external situations.

Concerned about the grip on the economy by business conglomerates, he urged that the government take financial steps to support small manufacturing firms in order to strengthen their international competitiveness.

Rep. Pak Un-tae of the Democratic Party [DP] proposed forming a special National Assembly committee to clamp down on economic crimes and to help the nation overcome its economic difficulties.

Pak was critical of the government's policy of linking the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue with inter-Korean economic cooperation.

As part of promoting inter-Korean economic cooperation, he said the government should positively consider establishing a joint special economic zone near Panmunjom.

Rep. Pak Chong-hun of the DP, meanwhile, called for holding a parliamentary hearing to probe "political suspicion" regarding large-scale public projects initiated by the government, including the construction of the Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway and the new international airport.

In addition, he demanded immediate implementation of laws concerning the use of real names in financial transactions in order to foster sound money markets.

Rep. Min Tae-ku of the DLP stressed the need for introducing a tax aimed at promoting domestic farming industries, asserting that increasing importation of foreign agricultural products has ruined the nation's farming sector.

Complaints Against Ex-President Chon Filed

SK1702042493 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 93 p 3

[Text] Some of the people whose complaints against former president Chon Tu-hwan were turned down by the prosecution last year-end have appealed to the Seoul High Prosecutor's Office recently, it was learned yesterday.

Some of them have also asked for the arbitration to the Seoul Appellate Court.

The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office on Dec. 26 decided not to act on 13 different complaints filed against him for murder, treason and others with regard to the May 18, 1980, "democratic uprising in Kwangju" and other incidents.

Yun Kang-ok, representing a group of those who were arrested in the bloody incident 13 years ago, argued that it is "improper not to indict former president Chon, who is accused of treason and murder in connection with the citizens' uprising."

He brought the case to the Seoul High Prosecutors' Office on Jan. 29.

They alleged that the prosecution measure is designed to help reconcile (Chon's) 5th Republic with (President No Tae-u's) 6th Republic before the inauguration of the new government of (Kim Yong- sam).

The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office decided not to indict Chon on the grounds that there is "no evidence" and that the statute of limitations has expired.

Responses to DPRK Nuclear Inspection Plan Noted

DPRK Envoy to France Rejects Plan

SK1602153393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[REUTER, YONHAP report from Paris]

[Text] North Korea is rejecting the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] demand to accept special inspection of nuclear facilities in the Yongbyon region.

In an interview with the REUTER on 16 February, North Korea's Ambassador to France Pak Tong-chun asserted that facilities in Yongbyon are conventional military bases and that they are not sites for inspection in accordance with the agreement on inspection concluded with the IAEA. Ambassador Pak also said that even if there is only one tree or one rock in North Korea, no one will be able to touch them at will. Thus North Korea directly rejected the IAEA's demand for conducting special nuclear inspection.

Ambassador Pak strongly denounced the United States by saying that it is spreading rumors about North Korea's nuclear development plan in order to undermine North Korea's stability.

Problems 'Expected' in Inspection Talks

SK1702023693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] North Korea, which seemed to be willing to partially accept special nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], rejected the IAEA's request again. Cha Man-sun, Vienna-based correspondent, reports:

[Begin Cha Man-sun recording] North Korea proposed negotiations with the IAEA on special inspections, but made an assertion hinting at its total rejection of special inspections through its ambassadors in Europe. It is expected, therefore, that IAEA-North Korean negotiations on special inspections will run into considerable difficulties.

The IAEA maintains a tough stance that it must conduct special inspections of the two nuclear-related facilities in the Yongbyon nuclear complex, as the special inspections are key to unveiling North Korea's overall nuclear development project. On 16 February, one day after North Korea proposed negotiations on special inspections, however, North Korea insisted through its ambassadors to Geneva and France that the facilities in two places the IAEA targets for inspection, are military facilities. The North Korean ambassadors added that if unreasonable measures such as special inspections are undertaken by the IAEA, North Korea could take self-defensive countermeasures. This suggests that North Korea may refuse to accept ordinary inspections as well [tongsangjogin sachaldo suyonghalsu opssumul sisahanun taeungchaegul kangguhalsu ittago chujang haessumnida].

Nuclear specialists predicted that if this is North Korea's basic position for negotiations on special inspections, the large discrepancy in position would mar North Korea-IAEA negotiations on special inspections—slated to be held with the regular Board of Governors meeting on 20 February—from the outset, even before the two sides reach any agreement.

It was learned that Choe Hak-kun, North Korea's atomic energy industry minister, will leave Pyongyang for negotiations with the IAEA on special inspections on 18 February and arrive in Vienna this weekend. [end recording]

Russian Minister Discusses Issue

SK1302063993 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 93 p 2

[Text] THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported from Moscow on 12 February that Valeriy Yermolov, director of Korean affairs in the Russian Foreign Ministry, said: "If North Korea refuses to compromise with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], the issue of nuclear inspection will be referred to the UN Security Council. This will result in international sanctions against North Korea."

Director Yermolov's remarks appear to hint that if North Korea's nuclear issue is presented to the UN Security Council, Russia has no intention of supporting North Korea.

In the talks held in Pyongyang to revise the Russia-North Korea military alliance treaty, Russia urged North Korea to accept IAEA inspection of disputed buildings, but North Korea refused. As a result, Russia-North Korea relations are likely to worsen, the WALL STREET JOURNAL reports.

Russia is asking North Korea to repay its $4 billion debt. North Korea proposed that it repay the debt by reexporting to Russia Japanese-made semiconductors imported through the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The JOURNAL also reports that although conservative forces, including its parliament, oppose the Yeltsin government's policy on Iraqi or former Yugoslav areas, almost no political force opposes the cooling-off of Russia-North Korea relations. Since Russia demanded that North Korea pay for its imports in hard currency, the import of crude oil has drastically decreased from 800,000 tons, peak quantity during the previous years, to 25,000 tons in 1992. The trade volume fell from $1.5 billion three years ago to $600 million in 1992, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported.

DPRK 'Urged' Not To Hire Scientists

SK1702021493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—The main purpose of Russian Vice Foreign Minister Georgy Kunadze's recent visit to North Korea was to get a promise that it would not recruit Russian nuclear scientists, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday.

MAINICHI quoted U.S. Government officials as saying that Kunadze, who was in Pyongyang from Jan. 29 through Feb. 1, strongly urged North Korea not to recruit Russian nuclear scientists and obtained a promise to that effect.

Russia, in particular, noted that North Korean attempts to recruit Russian scientists in nuclear and missile production fields added to suspicion it was pursuing development of nuclear missiles.

Talks between Kunadze and North Korean officials were contentious, MAINICHI said, and Russia succeeded in gaining the promise by threatening to suspend official ties with North Korea unless it backed down.

The fact was made public as Russia reported the results of the talks in detail to Washington.

MAINICHI, citing the U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said that Russia had informed Washington that it would be united strongly with the United States to thwart the North Korean attempt.

Earlier, the Russian news agency, ITAR-TASS, had reported that the visit had been designed to revise a treaty of friendship and assistance between Russia and North Korea.

Inter-Korean Trade Affected by Issue

SK1602043593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—Inter-Korean commodity deals slid 55 percent to 4.35 million U.S. dollars in January from a year before, off 70 percent from December, the National Unification Board (NUB) said Tuesday.

NUB blamed ructions caused by the North Korean nuclear issue and the Seoul-Washington military "Team Spirit" exercise slated for March for the lackluster commodity exchanges last month.

A string of holidays in January were also part of reason for the poor performance in inter-Korean deals, it said.

It said 3.96 million dollars of North Korean goods flew into capitalist South Korea and 393,000 dollars of southern products were shipped to the communist country.

Articles given entry permits decreased to 21 last month from 27 in December.

The NUB received 41 applications for contact with North Koreans in January, compared with 89 a year earlier—24 were for meeting family members in a third country or exchanging correspondence; 11 for economic cooperation; and two for tourism.

ROK-DPRK Trade Expands Despite Impasse

SK1602043193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean companies are expanding trade with North Korea on a cutting, making and trimming basis even as dialogue between the governments founders on the rocks of North Korea's nuclear development program.

Samsung Co. bought 10,000 pairs of North Korean jeans last year and 15,000 bags this year for sale here. It is to buy 10,000 garments and export 95 percent of them to Japan and Germany.

Hyosung Corp. bought 4,000 pairs of trousers and t-shirts last year, and is to buy 150,000 garments and export 90 percent of them to third countries.

Kolon International Corp. bought 20,000 bags last year, and is to buy 50,000 bags this year and export most of them to Japan. It will buy 50,000 garments and export them to Europe. Kolon is to buy 1 million U.S. dollars of North Korean bags and garments this year.

Ssangyong Corp. bought 12,000 pairs of socks last year, and is to buy another 100,000-150,000 pairs for export in second half of the year.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. is to buy 100,000-150,000 garments. It will distribute working clothes to its employees and sell the rest.

Pressure To Accept Inspection Viewed

SK1302023793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 93 p 6

[Editorial: "IAEA's Special Inspection"]

[Text] North Korea is now under mounting pressure from South Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to accept special inspections of two nuclear facilities in Yongbyon suspected of storing nuclear waste that could present clear-cut evidence of plutonium manufacturing.

As expected, Pyongyang is reluctant to give in to the pressure arguing that the facilities there are ordinary military installations. Regardless, we believe North Korea should open them to IAEA inspectors immediately to dispel suspicion about their nuclear weapons potential.

The reason we worry about the apparent North Korean obsession with developing nuclear bombs is the fact that South Korea will surely be their main target, though the results of such a nuclear policy will also be catastrophic in other parts of the world.

In this connection, the IAEA's steadfast resolution to conduct special inspections and the possibility of U.N. sanctions unless Pyongyang abandons its unabated intransigent stance are welcomed. These are the most appropriate steps these world bodies could take.

The U.N. Security Council, which will probably deal with the issue, should coerce North Korea by hook or by crook into fulfilling its nuclear obligations. Undeniably, North Korea is deliberately dragging its feet on the inspections to cover up its secret development of nuclear weapons. Otherwise, it would have no reason to reject the IAEA's special inspections.

North Korea's action will continue to be called folly and its infamy will go down in history if it adheres to its intransigency.

At the same time, North Korea, as signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA, cannot shun its responsibility to ensure a nuclear-free Korean peninsula by abiding by the rules of the international community.

Only if Pyongyang displays its willingness to become a trustworthy member of the world community, can it prevent itself from being driven into the last ditch.

North 'Preventing' Citizens' Foreign Contact

SK1702012393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Report from NAEWOE News Agency]

[Text] It has been learned that recently North Korean authorities have been preventing citizens from contacting foreigners, apparently out of fear that Western ideologies might infiltrate North Korea.

Quoting a report by an ITAR-TASS correspondent from Pyongyang, Moscow Radio reported yesterday that North Korea is totally preventing its citizens from contacting foreigners out of fear that bourgeois ideologies might be spread among them. The radio also reported that if North Korean citizens contacted a foreigner without the permission of the authorities, they would be punished severely.

The report added that the activities of foreign journalists in Pyongyang have been severely restricted by North Korean authorities.

No Tae-u Regrets Lack of Summit With Kim Il-song

SK1502130593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said on Monday that North Korea, too, was interested in an inter-Korean summit meeting but it could not be held because of the North's nuclear issue.

"If the South and North Korean top leaders met, there might have been a tremendous progress in inter-Korean relations. I regret the summit could not materialize," No said.

In a special interview with the daily CHOSUN ILBO, president No whose term of office expires in just ten days, denied as not true the rumors that the United States did not like Korea's northern policy.

"The United States positively supported our northern policy. For instance, it was thanks to president George Bush's positive support that my meeting with then Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev could take place in San Francisco in June 1990," No said.

As the most rewarding achievements of his, the outgoing president cited three: Democratization, successful promotion of the northern policy, and the upgraded quality of lives of ordinary people.

As another three things he regretted, No gave the sluggish inter-Korean exchanges due to the North's nuclear development, insufficiency in the reform of the educational system, and insufficient improvement of environment and traffic conditions.

President No said he would like the new administration to tackle in the first place the issues of economic reconstruction and improving inter-Korean relations through the resolution of the nuclear question.

'Sources': Kim Chong-il Behind DPRK Antique Sale

SK1502022493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is selling antiques, some of immense cultural value, to foreigners to earn hard currency, ethnic Korean sources familiar with the deals said Sunday.

The sources said that antiques have been smuggled to China by cronies of Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent of President Kim Il- song, on the junior Kim's orders or by businessmen visiting China.

Pak Chong-kun, general manager of Kumgangwon, a North Korean restaurant in Beijing, and his wife, Cho Pok-sun, are in charge of selling the smuggled antiques to foreigners, the sources said.

Pak was a classmate of Kim Chong-il at Kim Il-song University and is his confidante.

"At present, there are some 500 antiques, including porcelains and paintings, in the restaurant, and North Korea is attempting to sell them to Japanese for 600,000 U.S. dollars," a source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

With some 10 paintings on the restaurant's walls, the couple approach customers who seem interested in the paintings and take them into a secluded room to bargain.

The source expressed worries that rampant plundering of graves for antiques was sweeping North Korea.

"You can easily find North Korean antiques smuggled out of the country in trains between North Korea and China," he said.

Kim Yong-sam Hopes To Meet Clinton in July

SK1702054393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—President-elect Kim Yong-sam plans to meet with U.S. President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in July, transition team head Chong Won-sik said Tuesday.

"Strengthening relations with the United States and Japan is the first task of the next administration," the TOKYO SHIMBUN quoted Chong as saying in an interview.

"Seoul expects Clinton to visit Seoul, when he visits Tokyo in July for the G7 summit talks. Seoul expects Kim to meet Miyazawa at a similar time," Chong was quoted as saying.

In the interview, he also addressed North Korea's suspected program to develop nuclear weapons.

"If North Korea rejects the International Atomic Energy Agency's special inspection to the last, the issue is to be taken to the United Nations Security Council," Chong said.

"The prime ministers' talks between South and North Korea are likely to resume when the Team Spirit exercise is over, but a summit is possible only after the nuclear issue is resolved."

Kim Yong-sam's promise of a strong government "means a legitimate government," he said, and Kim can be said to be strong because he won a fair election and intends to introduce reforms.

"The Japanese Government is to show more sincerity in fact-finding on the comfort women issue. The Japanese Emperor's visit to Seoul is desirable, but only after past issues are resolved," he added.

ROK Fails To Suspend U.S. Semiconductor Probe

SK1702053593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Washington, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—Despite all-out government and industry efforts, the United States and South Korea failed to reach a suspension pact to stop a U.S. anti-dumping investigation of Korean semiconductor exports before the Tuesday deadline.

A government delegation led by Assistant Trade and Industry Minister Chae Chae-uk was in Washington from last week to negotiate terms for suspension of the U.S. anti-dumping probe together with the Korean Embassy, but struck out for the second time.

Chae had presented semiconductor trade conditions to the U.S. Commerce Department and U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) during his first trip to Washington last month to ink a suspension agreement and avoid the final ruling, slated for March 15.

While Chae and his team discussed the issue with Joseph Spetrinia, acting assistant commerce secretary for imports, and Deputy USTR Rufus Yerxa last week, Korean Ambassador Hyon Hong-chu met with Asian Affairs officials on the National Security Council in an effort to persuade the United States to drop the case.

Korea found the sole complainant, Micron Technology Co., which filed the anti-dumping suit against Korean semiconductor companies last April, immovable during the talks, a Seoul-side delegate said.

The Commerce Department and USTR advised that government-level talks would hardly help in persuading Micron, the delegate said.

Apart from Micron's opposition, Washington is said to be reluctant to ink a semiconductor pact with Seoul because of the negative side effects of a similiar U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement signed five years ago, he said.

The Commerce Department slapped dumping margin rates of between 87.4 percent and 5.99 percent on D-RAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) chips manufactured by Samsung Electronics Co., Goldstar Electron Co. and Hyundai Electronics Co. on Oct. 21 last year, accusing them of selling their products at below cost price on the U.S. market.

If the companies fail to avoid dumping duties of less than 10 percent, they virtually have to give up exports to the United States, industry experts say.

Korea, whose semiconductor products account for between 30 percent and 35 percent of the U.S. market, shipped 800 U.S. million dollars of semiconductors to the North American country last year.

Delegation To 'Fine Tune' U.S. Trade Tension

SK1602091993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—A delegation led by Assistant Foreign Minister Ho Sung will visit Washington in the first week of March to ease tensions before major trade talks, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Ho and delegates from the Economic Planning Board, Trade and Industry, and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministries plan to stay about a week for meetings with their counterparts from the U.S. Trade Representative and State, Commerce, and Finance Departments.

They also hope for key meetings with members of the new National Economic Council at the White House.

The trip is intended to "fine tune" what Foreign Ministry officials called trade tensions following recent U.S. moves to designate South Korea a priority foreign country in intellectual property rights violations and the collapse of beef talks.

Seoul and Washington have lined up working-level trade talks, a senior officials meeting of the presidents' economic initiative and the lynchpin South Korea-U.S. economic consultation, all in March.

The delegation's visit was scheduled before these talks to relieve as many potential problems as possible, the officials said.

Ho will stress that a crackdown on violation of intellectual property rights will continue until late April and persuade the U.S. Commerce Department to drop its preliminary dumping findings on Korean steel and semiconductor exports.

He will also deliver Korea's concern over possible reauthorization of the trade compliance legislation Super 301 by the U.S. administration, officials said.

Cities in ROK, Japan Plan Technology Exchange

SK1502071993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Four Korean and three Japanese local administrations will kick off exchanges of youths, and fishery and environment-related technologies, Pusan city officials said Monday.

It was also decided to put on a mutual exhibition of antiques in the Pusan municipal museum in October and November and to co-publish an economic quarterly. The exhibition will be timed with a seminar.

The city will send 10 youths and two leaders to Japan this summer and dispatch three officials to a fishery-related conference in June.

An environment meeting held since 1991 with Fukuoka city will be expanded to include Fukuoka Prefecture.

Pusan, and South Kyongsang, South Cholla and Cheju Provinces on the Korean side, and Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures on the Japanese side, agreed on the exchanges in November.

Koreans in Japan Not Loyal to Kim Chong-il

SK1702100293 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Feb 93 p 4

[Article by Tokyo-based correspondent Yi Chang-sun]

[Excerpts] Resistance to the "establishment of the Kim Chong-il power system" within the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] is being expanded and discord is increasing among its members. As the result, Chongnyon's ideological education is now faced with a crisis.

Chongnyon, North Korea's largest overseas organization, is turning its leadership system from the "Kim Il-song system" into the "Kim Chong-il system" from last year. In the 16th Chongnyon's plenary meeting held in Tokyo on 16 May last year, Chongnyon chairman Han Tok-su said that "an important task to thoroughly establish secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership system has been raised for Chongnyon organizations." He stressed that "firmly establishing the Secretary Kim Chong-il system is a vital issue deciding Chongnyon's future destiny," thus declaring the turn of Chongnyon's leadership system.

Chongnyon's leadership made every effort for such conversion of the leadership system, including strengthening of the "three-month home-visiting movement of Korean compatriots." However, resistance to this has been expanded among Chongnyon's subordinate organizations and ordinary compatriots. As the result of this, "the movement to establish the Kim Chong-il leadership system" is not being satisfactorily permeated into its organizations.

A Japanese expert on North Korean issues, who asked not to be identified, said that Chongnyon members who are living in the same democratic society as the Japanese have a strong sense of rejection of the father-to-son power hereditary system which is logically unconvincing. They are merely restraining the active expression of their will, being afraid of disadvantages that may be given to their relatives living in North Korea and to their own lives in Japan. He pointed out: Since Kim Chong-il began to seize political power in 1967, the repression of Korean residents who went to North Korea from Japan has deepened. Therefore, Chongnyon's society has a strong sense of rejection of Kim Chong-il.

Resistance to the father-to-son power hereditary system has also emerged in the educational field. Chongnyon-affiliated schools give great weight to ideological education, including the excessive cult and deification of personality. This being the case, the number of students in these schools has drastically reduced recently. [passage omitted]

Last year Chongnyon newly established "the Bureau for Home-Visiting Affairs" in a bid to strengthen ties with North Korea. North Korea enforced members' regular home-visits and money support on Chongnyon by using nearly "hostage-type" 100,000 compatriots who came to North Korea from Japan and are now living there.

However, since the first generation has been reduced and young generations have increased, "loyalty" to North Korea is vanishing. A considerable number of Chongnyon members remained in Chongnyon organizations merely with the purpose of not losing the foundation of their living.

Prompted by the change in international situation, including great consecutive revolutions in East European sphere, Chongnyon has also obviously faced an era of change.

Concern About 'Japanese Militarism' Expressed

SK1302023593 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Japanese Militarism"]

[Text] Countries in the Pacific-Asian area, like Korea, which lie only a stone's throw from Japan, cannot help but be wary of the real intentions of Tokyo at a time when the principle of interdependence prevails in the world.

When we look at Japanese moves in recent years, three major factors draw our sharp attention—the decision to participate in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations with the dispatch of military personnel overseas; the procurement of plutonium sufficient to fabricate nuclear bombs at any time if it wants; and the ambition to gain a long-coveted permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council.

Diplomatic observers analyze that the deep-seated Japanese "inferiority complex" brought on by not being able to join the family of the big powers in solving world problems, coupled with the log-profile it maintained during the Gulf War despite its $13 billion contribution, has made Japan restudy its role worldwide.

No matter what explanations Tokyo may come up with in its efforts to play a greater role in world affairs and no matter what excuses it makes, the former victims of Japanese militarism during World War II fear the slow but prominent growth of Japanese military power.

We believe that in international politics, good faith, and building credibility on the basis of equal partnerships are essential to ensure all countries concerned further their interests to the maximum possible extent.

Undoubtedly, no country in this part of the world will allow Japan to grow as a military power just because of its formidable economic might. The recent Japanese moves, of course, do not necessarily signal a resurgence of militarism but this cannot be overlooked in view of the Japanese history of aggression.

Remarks made by U.N. Secretary-General Butros Butros-Ghali last week in which he strongly hoped for a change in the Japanese no-war constitution, thereby allowing Japanese troops to play a more positive role, including offensive military action, are indeed hard to understand.

We don't want to take issue with what he said. But as far as the sentiments of Koreans about Japan are concerned, the U.N. leader's remarks have become a source of embarrassment to us.

So egocentric, only intent upon pursuing one-sided benefits, is Japan that its neighbors have been frustrated by its policy to predominate economically, causing serious trade friction. If Japan, backed by its economic power, really intends to revive militarism, wittingly or unwittingly, in the coming years, the situation will be somewhat reminiscent of that in pre-World War II days.

We must keep a close watch on the swiftly changing circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula, and it is our earnest hope that Japan will commit itself to seeking common interests without arousing unnecessary suspicion.

ROK, PRC To Initial Maritime Agreement 17 Feb

SK1602111993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1012 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China will initial a maritime agreement Wednesday making the two countries share same loading rights and giving South Korea the most favored nation status, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The agreement will be a product of compromise by both sides at the second maritime talks.

China initially refused equal loading rights, calling for free competition where it would have an upperhand because of lower labor costs.

South Korea backed down its demand that China give it national treatment, meaning the same status as Beijing's own vessels. Chinese officials said it had no precedent of giving national treatment to foreign countries.

The agreement will be initialed between Hong Chung-pyo, director-general of international trade bureau of the Foreign Ministry, and Han Wenqing, director of transport administration at Chinese Communications Ministry.

The two sides plan to discuss connecting their services to a third country after stopovers in each other's ports at Wednesday's session.

ROK, Tianjin To Sign Industrial Complex Contract

SK1602061193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0459 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Tianjin, China, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—A signing ceremony for the contract to build an industrial complex for South Korean companies will take place at the Xilaideng Hotel in Tianjin on Thursday.

Korean Ambassador to China No Chae-won and Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu will sign the contract for 1.2-square-kilometer complex in the economy and technology development zone.

It is to house between 100 and 150 Korean businesses and, as the Korean Government's first investment to China, is expected to cement bilateral economic relations.

The development zone, set up in December 1984, accomodates some 1,500 Chinese companies and has brought 2 billion U.S. dollars in investment by 850 businesses from 37 countries.

Beijing City Investment Group To Visit 22 Feb

SK1502082993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—An investment promotion delegation from Beijing city will visit Seoul on Feb. 22, THE BEIJING DAILY reported Monday.

The delegation, on its first overseas trip this year, will spend two weeks in Korea to seek investment in the construction, energy development, transportation, subway construction and construction materials fields, the newspaper said.

ROK Firms Lose SRV, PRC Construction Bids

SK1602060793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—Hopes for participation by South Korean companies in the construction of a super highway linking Beijing with Hong Kong have been dashed, industry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Korean companies had also lost bidding for the construction of a highway between Hanoi and Haiphong in Vietnam to Taiwanese companies.

Billed as the largest construction project of this century, the 2,400-kilometer Beijing-Hong Kong highway will cost 10 billion U.S. dollars.

The Chinese group, Shougang Corp., had asked Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO), Dong Ah Construction and other Korean companies to take part in the project, but Shougang broke off talks with the Korean companies last December, saying it was dissatisfied at "the Korean negotiating attitude."

It said it would contact the Korean side later, but it has not been heard from since, the sources said.

Shougang had agreed with the Korean companies to jointly undertake the construction of the entire length of the highway. Shougang appeared to get upset, however, when the Korean side announced the agreement even before they had signed a contract, the sources said.

POSCO, which had acted as manager of the Korean companies, does not rule out the possibility of participating in the project, but chances for overall participation by Korean companies are very slim, the sources said.

For the construction of certain sections of the highway, the Chinese side is still negotiating with Korean companies, and China is also pushing plans for iron and steel mills with POSCO, they added.

As for the Hanoi-Haiphong highway, Vietnam had asked POSCO's participation in the project. But it awarded part of the contract to Taiwanese interests when the South Korean Government refused to extend cooperation loans to help finance the project.

As a result, the Taiwanese companies are to build a 30-kilometer stretch of the 102-kilometer highway. For the rest of the project, the Vietnamese Government is still seeking a South Korean loan, the sources said.

POSCO is also negotiating with the Vietnamese Government on the construction of a 7-kilometer highway from Hanoi Airport into the capital. POSCO was discussing with Vietnam Hanoi's payment for the project in commodities.

Construction Firms Move Into Communist Countries

SK1602075893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean construction companies are expanding their advances into former and present communist countries as diplomatic ties are normalized.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. won a contract for an oil drilling project in Hainan Province worth 32.38 million U.S. dollars in November 1991. It bid on a 55 million-dollar platform installing project in December and a 13 million-dollar pipeline project in January, and is now waiting for a decision.

A Korean company will get the 100 million-dollar contract to build an industrial complex for Korean companies in Tianjin, and Woobang Housing Co. is to build apartments in Beijing in cooperation with a local company. In addition, Daewoo, Dong Ah, Sunkyong and Halla are seeking to advance into China.

Samsung Construction Co. will win a 3.2 million-dollar contract for a slag reprocessing facility in Ukraine, and Youone Construction Co. has put in the lowest bid to build apartments for the Russian military at 45 million dollars for the first stage and 85 million dollars for the second.

Shinwha Construction and Engineering Co. has bid on a 10.3 million-dollar oil refinery in Khabarovsk and is awaiting the result.

Daewoo has a 60 million-dollar contract from Vietnam to build a hotel in Hanoi. Dong Ah Construction Industrial Co., Geoyang Development Corp. and other companies are studying participation in the construction of a highway between Hanoi and Haiphong.

ROK To Invite Russian Technology Transfer

SK1702043093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea is to invite 200-odd Russian scientists to Seoul this year to share high technologies that the United States and Japan do not want to transfer, officials at the Russian Ministry of Science and Technology said Tuesday.

The ministry and the Russian Academy of Science agreed with the Korean Government recently to send the scientists to Seoul, and the scientists are now privately negotiating contracts, officials said.

They will take part in non-military joint research projects with Korean scientists at state-invested institutes in Seoul, working on high technologies with commercial applications.

Seoul invited around 100 Russian scientists last year, and the results proved more than satisfactory.

Among the technologies are plasma lasers and diamond composition technology, unavailable from other countries, and precision gyroscopes, plane part designing, and high-purity ultra-high temperature ceramic technology, which the United States and Japan hesitate to share with Seoul.

According to the Korean Government's analysis of the 20 projects in which Russian scientists participated last year, six or seven will be commercialized this year and will substitute for imports worth 150 million U.S. dollars and help increase exports by 500 million dollars.

ROK To Send Officers to Peacekeeping Program

SK1502014993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry will dispatch two military officers to peacekeeping operations (PKO) training centers in August to prepare for PKO participation, officials said Monday.

One will go to the special center in Finland and one to the center in Sweden to receive basic training on PKO activities, the officials said.

Korea said it will prepare a 730-man PKO contingent, including 540 infantry soldiers. The first dispatch is likely to be to Somalia, although Seoul is yet to decide whether to send foot soldiers or medical personnel.

PKO training centers in Nordic countries, including Norway and Denmark, offer courses for observers, leaders, logistics and medical staffers. The courses last approximately a month and are limited to five officers from each country.

Ministry Prefers To Send Medical Team to Somalia

SK1502130293 Seoul YONHAP in English 1126 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry expressed the view on Monday that they favor the dispatch of a medical support team to Somalia instead of an infantry unit as the nation's participation in the U.N.-sponsored Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in the strife-torn African country.

Choe Ki-hong, Policy Planning Officer of the ministry, said, "the issue of our PKO participation is to be decided on by the Foreign Ministry. But, the position of our Defense Ministry is that in view of Somalia's conditions, budgetary issue and security aspects, the dispatch of a medical support team would be better than that of foot soldiers."

Choe said that the Defense Ministry's earlier stand advocating the dispatch of foot soldiers was on the assumption that the dispatch of troops to Somalia could lead to a similar dispatch to Cambodia, too.

"But, the situation has changed. Due to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, the government should initially bear expenses arising from such a dispatch," he said.

As for the size of a medical team to be sent, Choe said his ministry is thinking of a field hospital with about 40 beds.

"Including security troops, the size of the medical team of this level could involve from 150 to 300 personnel depending on the local situation," Choe said.

ROK To Contribute to Chemical Weapons Convention

SK1602054393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea will contribute 70,000 to 80,000 U.S. dollars a year to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Preparatory Commission, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Seoul signed the convention when it first opened up for signing last month with 131 other nations. The treaty pledges all parties to destroy chemical weapons within 10 years and vow not to develop such arms.

The convention goes into effect no earlier than January 1995, when at least 63 countries have ratified it.

The Preparatory Commission (PREPCOM) is in charge of structuring and financially organizing the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which will take over once the treaty goes into effect.

Each signatory country will make contributions proportionate to its share of U.N. donations until the OPCW takes over.

South Korea, which pays 0.69 percent of U.N. finances, will be responsible for 70,000 to 80,000 dollars, the officials said. A first payment of about 15,000 dollars will be delivered in the first half of the year.

ROK To Open 15 Service Industries to Foreigners

SK1502093193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to increase foreign advancement in the service sector to about 70 lines of business from the current 55, and legally guarantee the stay of foreign salesmen in the service sector for a certain period, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Monday.

To cope with the General Agreement on Trade in Service (GATS), pending at the Uruguay round talks, economy-related ministries will work out the second revised offer on service industry by the end of this month and submit it to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in good time, EPB officials said.

Following the first scenario for opening and guarantee offers in the service sector, lodged in January 1991, Seoul had presented a revision in February last year.

But during the ur negotiations last December, the United States, the European Community (EC), and Canada urged Korea to retouch the former revision to reflect the progress in service talks during the year.

In this amendment, Korea will make no change to its policy of opening only eight service sectors, which are business service, communications, construction, marketing, environment, financial business, tourism and transportation.

But it will add about 15 to the 55 business lines in the service sector this time, EPB officials said.

The lines of business that Korea plans to newly invite foreign advancement include shipping freight brokerages and shipping agencies in the transportation field, liquor wholesalers and cosmetics retailers in marketing, and environment effect appraisers and ingredient and purity inspection service in business service.

The government has decided to open wider the service sector depending on separate bilateral talks with its trade partners, the EPB officials said.

The shipping freight brokerages and liquor wholesaling will be opened to 100-percent foreign investment from July, but advancement to cosmetics retailing will be limited to 50 percent.

Seoul will also allow freer personnel movement, which was limited to executives and experts before, and invite salesmen and businessmen hoping to set up businesses here to stay in Korea up to 90 days.

While keeping up the permits and liberalization effectuated so far in the financial field, the government plans to make things more clear on the definition and limit of the industries able to advance here in the new revision, EPB officials said.

Korea Telecom To Open Lines to More Countries

SK1402005693 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 93 p 3

[Text] Korea Telecom will open direct telephone lines with Israel, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Guatemala and seven other countries by the end of this year, Telecom officials said yesterday.

The largest international telephone corporation in Korea, Telecom will also expand its telephone networks to China and the Commonwealth of the Independent States (CIS) this year.

Korea Telecom, whose access code for long distance calls is 001, currently provides international direct dialing service to 207 areas in 170 countries.

Telecom officials said it will establish a total of 60 direct telephone circuits with 11 countries this year. They include Bolivia, Colombia, Oman, Costa Rica, Gabon, Ecuador and Peru.

Also this year, Telecom plans to add nearly 7,000 more direct circuits between Korea and 49 countries to meet the ever growing telecommunications demands. They include 310 circuits to China, 36 to the CIS, 102 to the United States and 37 to Singapore, according to the officials.

Science Institute Develops Diverse Fuzzy Chip

SK1602085293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—A computer science team at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), after two years of research, has developed an expansion board that will turn a personal computer into a fuzzy computer, a KAIST spokesman said Tuesday.

Fuzzy chips developed in the United States and Japan have one processor each, but the KAIST chip can work with eight or 16 processors, meaning it handles more instructions per second and more diverse applications, the spokesman said.

Fuzzy chips, which can accept voice commands, have been mass- produced since 1990, but Korea has entirely depended on imports.

While the American and Japanese products can only act as controllers, the Korean chips can be used to control robots and sensitive cars, and to recognize letters.

The KAIST fuzzy computer, so small it fits on just one board, operates on eight chips with 128 processors, performs instructions some 240 times faster than Intel's 486DX chips and is capable of answering real-time commands, giving immediate access to records for inquiry purposes and transaction input.

For fuzzy programing, which can work with the input of a fuzzy chip, at least a micro-computer is needed, the spokesman said.

The main drawback of fuzzy technology was that it took too long to act on commands, which explains the difficulty of its application in computers and automated factory facilities that need to be operated in a split-second, he said, adding the KAIST's fuzzy chips has resolved this problem to some extent.

Burma

Gas Find Rekindles Firms' Exploration Interest

BK1502043793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Feb 93 p 18

[By Andi Spicer of INTER PRESS SERVICE: "New Gas Find Rekindles Firms' Interest in Burma"]

[Text] A large natural gas find in Burma's Isthmus of the Kra offshore area is making international oil and gas companies reassess their position regarding exploration possibilities in the country. Many international companies have of late been relinquishing their exploration rights and pulling out of the Southeast Asian country, citing high costs and a lack of drilling success.

But the find in December—in an exploration block operated by Texaco—has raised hopes that additional reserves can be found in the gas-prone Gulf of Martaban. Burma badly needs success in its oil and gas exploration programme, according to an industry source in London.

Formerly part of the British Empire, Burma (also known as Myanmar) once provided a large percentage of Britain's oil east of Suez. Before World War II, it was a large exporter of rice and renowned for its precious stones and vast teak forests.

Burma's Yenangyaung oil field is one of the oldest in the world. Yet while the rest of Asia advanced, Burma has lagged behind and now is one of the least-developed nations in the region, largely because of its isolationist policy and its later "pariah status" in the international community.

Burma's oil industry has declined and the country has had problems raising production above its pre-war peak of 24,000 barrels per day. Postwar oil production peaked in 1980 and has fallen an average of 5 percent each year since then. Current production is estimated at 13,500 b/d [barrels per day] of oil and 70 million cubic feet of gas per day. Industry estimates put proven gas reserves at 6.5 trillion cubic feet. Figures for oil reserves are uncertain but some estimates quote 35 billion barrels.

Domestic demand is 30,000 b/d and 100,000 million cubic feet of gas per day. Official statistics are often generous in Burma and government figures are treated with caution.

Three wells account for 90 percent of total Burmese production—the Mann is responsible for 64 percent and Yenangyaung and Htaukshabin 13 percent each.

Burma's oil industry is badly in need of revitalisation. Oil was first discovered at the turn of the century with the main producer—Burma Oil—nationalised in 1963. Output initially rose and then started to stagnate and fall dramatically. The government's policy of isolation and accepting only occasional foreign aid has been a disaster for the industry.

By 1973, the government had accepted that its policy was a mistake and tendered for foreign companies to drill offshore in the Gulf of Martaban.

Within two years and after $120 million had been pumped into the area in development costs, CFP, Agip, Diminex, Esso and Arakan, among others, pulled out, claiming government interference and lack of support for their projects.

No oil shows were encountered and the best result was a daily gas flow of 21 million cubic feet in the Gulf of Martaban. A second round of bidding was offered on 25 newly drawn-up offshore blocks in 1978, but there were no takers.

In the last few years, activity has begun again in the offshore sector. British company Premier Consolidated signed production-sharing contracts with the state company Myanmar for two blocks covering 32,000 square km off the southern coast.

These are in the same geological setting as the company's Nang Nuan oil discovery in the Gulf of Thailand. In the Gulf of Martaban, two blocks went on offer and interest was shown by Idemitsu of Japan.

Foreign companies as well as Myanmar are now exploring more than 25 offshore blocks. The most significant finds lie onshore, in central Burma along the Irrawaddy River Basin. Other blocks stretching from the upper Chindwin River in the Hukawng Valley down to the coastal region in Moulmein, close to the Thai border in the southeast, have also been prepared. Analysts believe the most promising of these 10 blocks lie in the hitherto unexplored Chindwin River Basin.

But Myanmar is concentrating its efforts in the central Burma Basin around Prone and in the Irrawaddy Delta region. The reason given for this is that these areas are more easily accessible to Myanmar and that the other blocks offered to foreign companies are more challenging.

Onshore gas reserves are significant in the Irrawaddy Basin and surrounding areas. Myanmar and Royal Dutch Shell's joint venture recently found a new gas field near Rangoon capable of producing 450,000 cubic metres per day.

A gas pipeline has been in use since 1985, from the Paya Gon gas field, southwest of Rangoon. It supplies several industrial units in the capital, including a power station.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in a 1988 report said the "potential for oil and gas discoveries remains substantial."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Military Training Agreement Signed With Turkey

BK1402111093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Malaysia and Turkey have signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in military training and instruction. The Defense Ministry, in a statement, said the agreement was signed at a meeting between delegations from both countries in Turkey recently. The Malaysian delegation was led by Chief of Staff of Armed Forces Lieutenant General Datuk Ismail Umar and the Turkish side by Lt. Gen. (Chubit Beyer), chief of operations, Turkish General Staff.

The agreement covers exchange of personnel; invitation of observers to exercises, the training courses at the respective military academies, and colleges; on-the-job training at units, military schools, and establishments; and exchange of visitors and military delegations.

Minister: Economy Grew 8 Percent in 1992

BK1502140493 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Malaysia recorded a gross domestic product, GDP, growth of 6.4 percent in the third quarter of last year, 3.1 percent lower than the same period of 1991. Speaking at the launch of Malaysia's savings bonds in Kuala Lumpur, Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim, however, said growth for the first three quarters of 1992 remained at 8.1 percent. He added that the economy for the whole of last year remained strong and growth was estimated at 8 percent compared to an early projection of 8.5 percent.

He told reporters later the manufacturing sector growth for the first 11 months of last year was more than 10 percent. He said Malaysia could be proud with its balance of payment which was growing from strong to strong [as heard] and its dwindling level of foreign debts. Datuk Sri Anwar said Malaysia would continue to bring down the inflation rate to not more than four percent this year in order to create a stable premise for strong economic growth in the future. The inflation rate dropped to 4.7 percent for the whole of 1992 and is expected to fall further in the future. [passage omitted]

Confident of Growth

BK1602093193 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim says there is no reason to doubt that Malaysia's economy will maintain growth in 1993. The government's growth forecast for this year is 8 percent. The economy so far has been receding. A slowdown in the gross domestic product, GDP, growth for the third quarter last year was a temporary setback. There were signs that the economy had rebounded in the last quarter of 1992. Economy was estimated to grow at about seven percent in the fourth quarter of 1992. He was speaking to reporters in Kuala Lumpur after opening a symposium on the [words indistinct].

Election Commission Suspends Boundary Revision

BK1602142193 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The Election Commission has urged the government to review certain laws to enable it to continue with the revision of electoral boundaries. The redelineation exericise has been suspended due to doubts over its validity. Commission Chairman Datuk Harun Din said when parliament approved an additional 12 parliamentary seats in October last year, the commission was directed to conduct the redelineation according to Article 113 (3a) of the federal Constitution when the suitable provision should have been Article 113 (2). If the commission undertakes the revision in accordance with Article 113 (3a), it will not be able to redelineate the electoral boundaries for Terengganu and Pulau Pinang which have not been given any additional seats.

Datuk Harun told a news conference that the duplication of legal provisions would cast doubts over the validity of the action taken by the commission. The commission does not want people to accuse it of not adhering to what had been approved by parliament.

Human Rights Reform Within UN Framework Urged

BK1602061493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0412 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 16 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia has called for a major reform of cooperation on human rights within the United Nations framework to ensure a comprehensive and holistic approach by the human rights commission towards the issue.

The head of the Malaysian delegation to a UN human rights meeting in Geneva, Musa Hitam, said cooperation among countries especially within the UN system had been prevented by the almost exclusive attention on civil and political rights by the commission.

The situation had been aggravated with increasing pressure being applied to Third World countries through the use of country reports and the special rapporteur procedure, he added.

He was speaking on the question of the realisation of the right to development in agenda item 8 of the meeting on Feb 12. The text of his speech was released here Monday.

Musa said that in the last two to three years there had even been attempts to link the question of civil and political rights to the conduct of bilateral relations and international development cooperation.

More and more the commission is seen as a UN body being used to scrutinize human civil and political rights situation in selected Third World countries, and some of these countries are being punished through bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes, he added.

At the same time, there had been repeated oppostion by the developing countries to draw appropriate attention and give due importance to the implementation of the declaration on the right to development, he said.

He said Malaysia's objective was to ensure that there would be a mechanism to monitor and report to the commission on an annual basis on the implementation of the declaration on the rights to development. This would act as a catalyst to bring reform to UN cooperation on human rights.

He also said Malaysia rejected any moves which would link human rights issues to development efforts as this could lead to the introduction of conditionalities in UN-funded development programmes.

Sihanouk Spokesman: Elections Will Be Safe

BK1502134893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 15 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk's spokesman said Monday that the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) could repulse any Khmer Rouge attempt to disrupt elections planned for May.

"There is fear that the Khmer Rouge will launch attacks and cause trouble but UNTAC is now in a position to prepare measures that will be safe for elections," said Sina Than, Sihanouk's special representative. Than, here with leaders of major Cambodian political parties to study Malaysia's multi-party election system, told reporters the United Nations was committed to help ensure smooth elections.

The Khmer Rouge, militarily the most powerful of the Cambodian factions, has refused to comply with the 1991 Paris peace accords that officially ended the country's 13-year civil war and provided for legislative elections.

The faction is boycotting the polls because it says the Vietnamese forces, which ousted the Marxist faction from power in Cambodia in 1979, remain in the country in support of the Phnom Penh government. Hanoi denies this and the U.N. has found no evidence to the contrary.

"Some parties say the Khmer Rouge will cause trouble but we have to let UNTAC take care of things, they are in a position to find a formula to have safe elections," Than said. Than sidestepped a question on Khmer Rouge claims that the elections were a farce because 1.3 million of nearly 4.6 million Cambodians registered as voters by UNTAC were Vietnamese.

"We are in a difficult situation, if you accept (the elections) you are damned, if you don't you are also damned. But if you don't go for elections, you are going to have problems," he said.

"Especially for me and Prince Sihanouk, we are neutral and we have to just sit and watch," said Than. Thach Reng, the Political Division chief of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party loyal to former premier Son Sann, said UNTAC was forcing the elections down the throat of the Cambodians.

"We are going into the elections under protest because the registration of voters was unfairly done. UNTAC had condoned the registration of Vietnamese as voters but left out legitimate Cambodians in the process," Reng charged.

Cambodia's Assistant Home Affairs Minister Hong Them, leading a five-member Cambodian People's Party (CPP) delegation, said he did not believe the Khmer Rouge could disrupt the May election process.

The 14-member Cambodian delegation from six political parties, here at the invitation of the Malaysia's Government, was Monday briefed on the country's multi-party polling system by the Election Commission. The delegation would also attend briefings by officials of the ruling National Front coalition, Home Ministry and the Prime Minister's Department.

134 Vietnamese Boat People Return Home 12 Feb

BK1502124893 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Feb 93 p 8

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Sat.—A total of 134 Vietnamese boat people left for Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

They were the second batch to leave the Sungai Besi Refugee Camp this year under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] Voluntary Repatriation Programme.

The first group of 177 left last month.

Since the repatriation programme began in 1989, 1,634 Vietnamese boat people have gone home voluntarily, leaving 9,886 at the camp.

A Task Force VII spokesman, who was at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to see them off, said more were expected to return to their country in the near future.

His confidence was based on the increased efforts by UNHCR which was getting cooperation from the Malaysian Government and the Vietnamese Embassy.

"We hold regular counselling and informative sessions for these boat people to help them realise that it is better being home in their country than being in a foreign country," he added.

At the camp, he said, the boat people obtained information about the current political situation and the changes in Vietnam. These efforts had been successful so far.

"We tell them about the better living standards and improving economic status. We also assure them that they need not fear prosecution, the rumours that had scared them off from returning home," he added.

Last year, 760 boat people returned home. A total of 355 left in 1991, and 295 in 1990.

Those willing to return are given monetary incentives. Each refugee gets U.S. $50 before leaving and U.S. $30 monthly for the next 12 months. [passage omitted]

Singapore

Indonesian Forces Chief Arrives for Visit

BK1502114893 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] General Try Sutrisno, the commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, is in Singapore for a two-day farewell visit. He has called on the prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, at the Istana [palace] and later met with Defense Minister Dr. Yeo Ning Hong. This afternoon General Try reviewed a guard-of-honor mounted by men from the Army, Navy and Air Force. General Try was appointed the commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces in 1988.

France Readies Economic Festival

BK1402114893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Singapore, Feb 14 (AFP)—France is to stage a major festival in Singapore soon to reflect the rapid expansion in their bilateral economic links, French Ambassador Bernard de Montferrand said Sunday [14 Feb].

Montferrand said that three years ago there were only 250 French firms in Singapore. "Today there are 350, employing more than 20,000 locals," he said. French companies will foot two-thirds of the one million dollar (613,000 U.S.) bill for the two-week festival beginning May 22 with the French Government paying the rest.

Montferrand said Singapore had become France's top trading and investment partner in Southeast Asia with trade expanding almost 20 percent on an annual basis over the last four years.

"Over the last four years about 30 French companies have opened local units each year," he added. The initial wave of French companies that moved into Singapore in the early 1970s were followed by banks and financial institutions and later conglomerates like those in electronics and aerospace.

"In the last two years several French companies have taken advantage of local incentives to locate their regional head offices in Singapore," Montferrand said.

The festival will be launched with fireworks over the river and feature, among other things, French fashion, music, threatre and food.

A seminar bringing together French and Singapore businessmen jointly organised by the Economic Development Board and the Confederation of French Industry will be held shortly after the festival.

According to Trade Development Board figures, Singapore exports to France totaled 1.6 billion dollars (one billion U.S.) last year against imports of 2.9 billion dollars (1.8 billion U.S.). While French exports to Singapore were largely unchanged between 1991 and last year, Singapore's exports to France expanded by almost 400 million dollars (250 million U.S.).

APEC Secretariat Opens 12 Feb

BK1202150093 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] The APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] Secretariat was opened by its executive director Mr. William Bodde, Jr. this afternoon. Speaking at the opening, Mr. Bodde said APEC was greatly grateful to Singapore for its commitment in asking the secretariat to be located here. The opening was attended by the foreign minister, Mr. Wong Kan Seng, and the trade and industry minister, Mr. S. Dhanabalan. Ambassadors and dignitaries from the various APEC member countries were also present. Singapore was elected by the 1992 APEC ministerial meeting in Bangkok to host the secretariat for three years.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Addresses SNC Meeting on Aliens

BK1202104193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Feb 93

["Main excerpts" of the second address on the issue of aliens in Cambodia made at the 10 February Supreme National Council session in Phnom Penh by head of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan—read by announcer]

[Text] The stand of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] concerning the issue of foreign settlers and immigrants:

In Cambodia presently there are:

I. Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] forces disguised as civilians or hidden in the armed forces of the Phnom Penh faction. According to the 23 October 1991 Paris accords, these forces must be withdrawn from

Cambodia under UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] verification and are absolutely prohibited from returning to Cambodia.

II. Yuon military and civilian advisers, and other personnel who have refused to leave Cambodia despite the signing of the Paris accords. These elements must also withdraw from Cambodia under the Paris agreement.

III. Old-time and newly arrived Yuon colonists who now number more than 2 million. Of these 2 million plus, 1.3 million Yuon have already obtained Cambodian ID cards given to them by the Phnom Penh puppets.

Since 1979, Hanoi has systematically sent Yuon colonists to Cambodia in a bid to Yuonize the country. These Yuon colonists are well organized, armed, and cooperate with Yuon aggressor forces that have invaded and occupied Cambodia. They belong to the categories of Yuon forces ordered by the Paris accords to withdraw from Cambodia. They are not foreign settlers or immigrants.

In addition to old-time Yuon colonists, new Yuon colonists continue to enter the country. Despite the signing of the Paris agreement on 23 October 1991, the Yuon influx into Cambodia has not halted as repeatedly called for by successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Because of the struggle of the Cambodian people and the pressure of the international community, the Yuon were forced to apply their signature to the Paris accords. Nevertheless, they have not given up their design of expanding into and annexing Cambodia. They have only changed their method of doing so, and are now using the method of flooding Cambodia with Yuon nationals. They no longer use military inroads as in the past. This channeling of Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia constitutes a major danger for our nation and country because cadres and agents of the Vietnam Communist Party have been mingling with these Yuon colonists in order to Yuonize Cambodia and take over all political and administrative ventures of the Phnom Penh puppet regime from the capital down to the grass roots.

In order to protect the existence of the Cambodian nation, it is imperative to clearly establish the following:

I. All agreements and documents already signed by the Yuon and Phnom Penh puppets, if they are harmful to the interest of the Cambodian nation and people, must be regarded as null and void.

II. Yuon colonists who entered Cambodia as of 1979 have no right to set up a domicile in Cambodia as foreign settlers or immigrants. They do not have the right to hold Cambodian ID cards.

III. UNTAC must take necessary urgent measures to stop the flow of Yuon colonists into Cambodia.

Son Sann: Neutral Political Atmosphere Lacking

BK1202112793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Feb 93

["Main excerpts" of an address by His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, and member of the Supreme National Council, SNC, on Cambodia's neutral political atmosphere, made at the 10 February SNC session in Phnom Penh—read by announcer]

[Text] Presently there is no neutral political atmosphere which enables us to make preparations for the elections.

In the military arena, the Phnom Penh faction is rearming its soldiers and militiamen, and is also conscripting youths. As far as the issue of foreign forces in Cambodia, nothing has been done to solve it despite strong demands made by the Cambodian people.

In the political field, the situation remains deadlocked. The Phnom Penh faction continues to refuse to hand over powers to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, who is the only leader capable of bringing about national reconciliation and restoring peace in Cambodia.

In the security field, 23 members of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party have already been murdered. The 23d member to die was killed by the police of the Phnom Penh faction in Kirivong, Takeo Province. Other members are being threatened and intimidated everywhere. Crimes and robberies have spread throughout the country, both in Phnom Penh and in the provinces.

UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] has not taken any countermeasures to cope with these problems. And UNTAC is responsible for all of them. It must implement the 23 October 1991 Paris accords correctly and thoroughly and must take strict and appropriate measures in order to create a neutral political atmosphere before elections.

Concerning political canvassing, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front faction demands that UNTAC take effective steps to protect the electoral campaigns.

Sihanouk's Statement Said 'Correct', 'Astute'

BK1402032793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] On 11 February, during talks with President Francois Mitterrand in Phnom Penh, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], said he does not want to stand in the presidential election before the assembly election. Earlier the prince said the president resulting from

(?this) election will be a president without credibility because there will be no assembly, no constitution, and no laws to determine the president's role, power, and mandate.

The above statement by the prince is very correct and astute, the prince's noble desire being for Cambodia to have peace with genuine independence, because if the presidential election is held before the constituent assembly election, the resulting presidency will be an empty one, one without power, and a puppet presidency controlled by the Yuon's [derogatory term for Vietnamese] puppets.

Furthermore, holding the presidential election ahead of the assembly election in the current situation legitimizes the Yuon's puppet assembly and the Yuon aggression in Cambodia. Therefore, if the presidential election is held before the assembly election, this will be the same as putting the cart before the horse and will not bring Cambodia peace and independence.

The entire Cambodian nation and people inside and outside the country and the Cambodian national resistance forces hold that in order to hold the presidential election:

1. The Yuon aggressors, the puppets, and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] leaders must correctly and meticulously implement all the clauses of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, particularly those clauses on giving a role to the SNC, on UNTAC-SNC cooperation to check the Yuon, and on UNTAC-SNC cooperation to control the five ministries;

2. There should be a National Assembly and a constitution clearly determining the president's mandate and power beforehand.

Khmer Rouge 13-15 Feb Truce Violations Reported

BK1702083193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] At 2130 on the night of 15 February, a group of Khmer Rouge rebels from 616th Division led by (Nil) robbed and committed barbarous crimes against people in Sanko market, Kompong Svay district, Kompong Thom Province. Sanko market, which is situated on a stretch of Route 6 at about 20 km northwest of Kompong Thom Province, was heavily attacked by the Khmer Rouge rebels from 2130 to 2330. Due to this barbarous, destructive act and the military violence by this group of rebels, an inhabitant was killed and six others were wounded. Moreover, seven houses were also burned down [words indistinct] and 16 oxen and two hogs were killed. The rebels also plundered a large quantity of people's property.

The Polpotist rebels also committed terrorist acts and crimes in Santuk district of the same province at 1900 on the night of 13 February, lobbing a grenade into Ta Nhek village of Prasat commune. Three villagers were wounded, one of them seriously.

(?At 0800) on 14 February, Polpotist rebels from 417th Division ambushed a tractor carrying stones along Route 21 in an area south of [words indistinct] in Baray district of Kopong Thom Province. A member of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces was killed in the ambush and an inhabitant was wounded. The rebels took away the tractor.

Further Influx of Vietnamese Said Observed

BK1502091993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] According to the inhabitants in Kaoh Andet District of Takeo Province, the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressors have lately shipped 30 Yuon families to Kompong Yol area in the district. The Yuon already sent 15 Yuon families to the area in early January.

The people said the total number of the Yuon nationals there amounts to more than 50 percent of our local villagers. Those new Yuon settlers, the people added, have been allowed by the Phnom Penh regime to hold Cambodian identity cards and to vote, especially to register as members of the puppet political party.

The shipment of scores of Yuon nationals to Cambodia clearly shows that the Yuon do not want Cambodia to regain independence and peace. Their only intent is to swallow Cambodia by means of those Yuon civilians. This is the Yuon aggressors' stratagem aimed at annexing Cambodia via a secret method without resorting to using armaments and without panicking the world. The Yuon are fully capable of swallowing Cambodia via this method because so far UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chieftains have not uttered a single word about the ethnic Yuon, who number more than two million in Cambodia now. The UNTAC chieftains have done nothing except allow the Yuon nationals to flow into Cambodia unchecked and help shield the Yuon presence in Cambodia.

If the UNTAC chieftains do not care about finding measures to halt the influx of the Yuon nationals into Cambodia, but continue to allow the exodus, in the near future, Cambodia will be swallowed by the Yuon as they desire and the Cambodian people will certainly become an ethnic minority group among the Yuon.

The Cambodian nation and people are of the opinion that the only way to stop the influx of the ethnic Yuon into Cambodia, to put an end to the Yuon war of aggression in Cambodia, and to allow Cambodia to recover genuine independence and peace is that UNTAC must stop assisting the Yuon and puppets and must return to correctly and scrupulously executing every clause of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord, specifically the following essential provisions:

1. UNTAC must cooperate with the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia in verifying and controlling the complete withdrawal of all categories of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia;

2. UNTAC must hand over to the SNC its role; and

3. UNTAC must cooperate with the SNC in controlling the five ministries.

Four Gunmen Attack Hun Sen's Cousin 14 Feb

BK1502161393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] A political terrorist assassination attempt took place on National Route 2 at Prek Ta Kong Village, Chak Angre Leu commune, Meanchey District, at 1105 on 14 February against the person of Mr. Eap Pauleng, 45, of Cambodian nationality. He is a member of the Cambodian People's Party and a cousin of Prime Minister Hun Sen, [words indistinct] No. 24, Street 211, [words indistinct].

Before the incident, the victim left his house in his personal car for the residence of Prime Minister Hun Sen in Takhmau around 0800. He traveled back to Phnom Penh at 1055. Approaching the site of the attack, four persons in civilian clothes and riding on two 100cc [cubic centimeters] motorcycles closely followed him, one to the left of his car and the other tailing him from behind. They drew out pistols and fired at the victim. Alert, the victim pulled the car to the side and caused the motorcycle on his left to crash. Those on the motorcycle behind him fired about five to six shots at the victim, bursting the rear tires, shattering the rear window, and boring three holes in the back of the car. The victim then fired two shots back in self-defense, forcing the four attackers to turn around and flee on their motorcycles.

The victim has already reported the attack to the competent authorities and the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] police. This was a premeditated act of political terrorism carried out against those close to the leadership of the State of Cambodia in an attempt to initimidate, undermine the neutral political environment, and obstruct the coming elections.

UN Official: KR Blowing Up Bridges, Railways

BK1502114993 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0455 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 15—Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas have started blowing up bridges and railway lines in retaliation for attacks on their bases by the government army, a senoir UN official was quoted by REUTER and republished by CAMBODIA TIMES as saying.

The current series of clashes was "serious in the sense that it is establishing" and was provoking retaliatory action, the official said.

"The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has started blowing up bridges," said the official, who asked not to be named.

"What I am saying is that things can get worse unless it stops."

UN peacekeepers last week accused the government army of mounting coordinated attacks in several provinces against Khmer Rouge guerrillas. They called it the most serious cease-fire violation since the 22,000-strong UN force was deployed last March.

But UN military commander Lieutenant General John Sanderson said last Wednesday [10 February] it was impossible for his troops to act as a buffer between the government army and the guerrillas, as Prime Minister Hun Sen asked last Tuesday.

Hun Sen said then that his army's military campaign, which he called a defensive action, had been halted but that his front-line troops had not yet been told to withdraw.

Eric Berman, a spokesman for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], said part of the main railway line from Battambang to Phnom Penh was blown up near the border of Pursat and Battambang Provinces last Monday and two small road bridges were damaged by explosives.

Berman said it was not known who was responsible. Khmer Rouge guerrillas have blown up railway lines in the past.

The railway line, the main repatriation route for refugees from Thailand was still being repaired but was expected to be ready in time for the next repatriation train on Saturday, he said. Berman said UN troops had reported more shelling in northwestern and central Cambodia last Monday.

Hun Sen is seeking a UN buffer zone force as a condition for withdrawal from contested zones after his army mounted attacks against what he called Khmer Rouge infiltration into government zones.

Sanderson said military officials of the rival factions had discussed the proposal for the past two weeks in an attempt to halt fighting in Battambang and four central provinces.

"Three factions agreed except for the Khmer Rouge," he sais.

Sanderson said it was not possible for UNTAC to send troops into disputed zones if the Khmer Rouge refused to agree to their presence.

"The fact of the matter is that UNTAC is not going to get involved in the fighting. If that ever happens, the peace agreement is finished."

The pact was signed by all factions in October 1991 to end 12 years of war. The peace plan is due to culminate in elections in May but the Khmer Rouge are refusing to take part. The UN says the polls will go ahead without them.

Sanderson said he did not think the latest fighting would threaten the holding of elections.

"I am confident that UNTAC can conduct the elections and that the vast majority of Cambodians will be able to go to the polls," he said.

Paper's Criticism of UNTAC Spokesman Cited

BK1602072593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Feb 93

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "CAMBODIA TIMES Criticizes UNTAC Press Officer's Improper Attitude"; date of commentary not given]

[Text] In a commentary titled "Pompous UN Bureaucrats Undermine Akashi" published in its 25-31 January English and Khmer editions, the CAMBODIA TIMES has criticized the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman's office in the following terms:

While Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the chief of UNTAC, deserves to be lauded for his untiring efforts to promote peace and reconciliation among opposing factions, it seems sad to be the last to hear of such efforts because of the undoing of his own UN officials.

The UNTAC spokesman's office, the fountain of endless information on UNTAC activities, seems determined to keep the local media from informing Cambodians about the peace process in a timely fashion. The problem stems from an over-Westernization of the spokesman's office, which regards the Western media instead of the local people as its principal audience.

Strange but true, the UNTAC spokesman's office regards itself as more an agent of the Western press than a provider of information to the local people, who time and time again come last in their order of priorities.

This has given rise to a strong feeling among the local press that UNTAC is really a Western transplant placed in the middle of the country and run by Westerners for the sake of good media ratings in the Western world and their bosses at UN headquarters in New York City.

Cambodia, it seems, is just incidental to the whole process. It is no wonder that the most ambitious UN project is little understood by the local population.

Mr. Akashi's problems are obviously not confined to the many factions that make up the peace process, but are also compounded by officious bureaucrats who look down on the people of their host country in favor of their own vested Western interests.

This observation is not confined to this newspaper but is the consensus of the local media community at large.

This condescending and officious attitude reinforces and echoes the thoughts of many local people that UNTAC officials, especially those from the West, look down on Cambodians and treat them in their own country as second classs citizens.

No wonder more and more Cambodians with each passing day look at UNTAC as the new colonialist, presuming a monopoly on righteousness, knowledge, and enlightenment, which it wants to dictate, at the same time treating the Cambodian people as minor actors, as with the thousands of extras used as faceless backdrops in some classic Hollywood epics.

Surely, Mr. Akashi deserves better.

All this seems very strange, considering that UNTAC has yet another office whose principal reason for existence is to go around encouraging Cambodians to start up newspapers as part of the democratization process UNTAC has designed for Cambodia.

The UNTAC spokesman's office being manned by Westerners who only feel kinship to other Westerners is a thorn in the side of UNTAC, and this thorn needs to be removed with all haste and speed so it will stop alienating Cambodians from the peace process, favoring foreigners in their place.

Mr. Akashi surely deserves better from his officials, and if it is not to lose further credibility in Cambodia, UNTAC must really do something about learning how to deal with Cambodians as its primary audience and the principal players in the country's rehabilitation.

France's Aid to SRV, Phnom Penh Denounced

BK1602090793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Station commentary: "What is the Purpose of French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe's Trip to Vietnam and Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe went back to Phnom Penh with the Phnom Penh puppets while French President Francois Mitterrand returned to Vietnam from Siem Reap Province. What was the purpose of Pierre Joxe's trip to Hanoi and Phnom Penh?

1. The general public is well aware that the strategic policy of Mr. Mitterrand's government toward Cambodia is to do the utmost to preserve only one party in Cambodia, meaning the puppet regime of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese], for further running the country's affairs and to include other people in the

Yuon's puppet regime. France's policy is aimed at succoring the Yuon and puppets and opposing all of the Cambodian national resistance forces.

2. According to Mitterrand's fundamental tenet, France does not care if Cambodia is swallowed by the Yuon, because France wants to do business with both the Yuon and their cronies in Cambodia.

To implement the above policies, France has colluded with alliances inside and outside UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to conduct all manner of maneuvers aimed at destroying the resistance forces, specifically the forces of Democratic Kampuchea, and helping the Yuon and their puppets. It is the French defense minister who is at the forefront:

1. To give economic aid to the Yuon and puppets; and
2. To provide military, financial, material, and diplomatic assistance to the Yuon and puppets in dealing with the Cambodian problem.

This constitutes a violation of international laws, the UN Charter, human rights, and the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people.

Nonetheless, although France implements a policy of assisting the Yuon and puppets in eliminating the resistance forces, the general public clearly sees the situation concerning 14 years of invading war launched by the Yuon against Cambodia since the end of 1978. The Yuon can never wage war to invade and occupy Cambodia at will. Nobody will allow them to carry out the war unchecked. The Cambodian nation and people, the people in Southeast Asia, and the people in Asia as a whole want peace within their own independence. Those desiring to rekindle war will be condemned by the Cambodian nation and people, the people in Southeast Asia, the people in Asia, as well as peace- and justice-loving people the world over.

UNTAC Accused of Ignoring Troop Movement

BK1702045793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] According to the people in Kompong Thom Province, the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] and puppets have mobilized troops, cannons, tanks, and ammunition across the concrete bridge and past the provincial office and hospital in the Kompong Thom provincial town where UNTAC [UN transitional authority in Cambodia] personnel are stationed. The reinforcements are destined for offensive attacks against resistance forces on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

The people say UNTAC was aware of the troop movement that could not be done via any other way, but it did not take any action at all. This demonstrates that UNTAC was in connivance with the Yuon and puppets. The people say as UNTAC adopted such an attitude, how could it possibly monitor or settle any fighting. The Yuon and puppets openly violated the cease-fire but UNTAC did not make any move at all. On the contrary, if the resistance forces launched counterattacks to defend the regions they control, UNTAC would shout that they committed truce violations. Is this fair?

The people say UNTAC has boasted that it comes to Cambodia to restore peace, settle conflict, and verify and control all sorts of matters, but in reality it has done nothing. As a matter of fact:

1. UNTAC cannot verify and control the cease-fire;
2. UNTAC has not verified and controlled the Yuon withdrawal from Cambodia;
3. UNTAC has not allowed the Supreme National Council to have any role to play; and
4. UNTAC has not controlled the five ministries, giving the Yuon and puppets a free hand to continue running them.

These phenomena have caused the situation to become more and more complicated and tense, thereby resulting in an impasse. Politically motivated violent and terrorist acts and assassinations against the people and diverse political parties have constantly increased. The people say to solve these current complicated problems, UNTAC should stop colluding with the Yuon and puppets and should return to correctly implementing the Paris accord, especially:

1. UNTAC should verify and control the complete withdrawal of all categories of Yuon forces from Cambodia.
2. UNTAC can verify and control the Yuon withdrawal only in cooperation with an SNC endowed with a role; UNTAC alone cannot do anything.
3. UNTAC should cooperate with the SNC to control the five ministries.

Sihanouk Denies Staging Coup Against UNTAC

BK1702124793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Dear listeners: His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, made a news correction to reports by some newspapers on 16 February. Here is an unofficial translation of this correction:

Some newspapers that I did not read wrote that I had staged a coup d'etat against UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia].

I am against this incorrect assertion. I hate coup d'etats very much. I myself, on 18 March 1970, was the victim of a coup d'etat staged by my own prime minister—General Lon Nol—and one of my distant cousins—Prince Sisowat Siri Matak.

As for UNTAC, I still give close cooperation to the UNTAC head, His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, and will help him as much as I can.

In my statement dated 14 February 1993, I declared solemnly that in my capacity as SNC chairman, I would officially recognize the results of UNTAC elections in Cambodia, both legislative and presidential elections. I also stressed that I myself would continue to respect all clauses of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Government Spokesman Holds News Conference

BK1702084393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Khieu Kanharit, spokesman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government, held a weekly news conference in the presence of national and international reporters and representatives from diverse embassies in Cambodia at Sakal Muoy Hotel on the morning of 16 February. The spokesman said that at a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] on 10 February it had been decided to ban the exploitation of minerals and precious stones. The SOC Government, he added, has heartily supported the resolution and we have also called on UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the international community to do their utmost to make the decision's implementation effective. Also, the SOC wishes to highly value Thailand's stance to implement the resolution of the UN Security Council.

Concerning the Khmer Rouge's statement rejecting elections and the idea of some people to set up a quadripartite government, Khieu Kanharit said: This is a dangerous game as the people would question the need to establish the four-party government. Moreover, as everybody knows, for more than one year since UNTAC came to Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have continued to wage war over their legitimacy. After the elections and the withdrawal of UNTAC from Cambodia and while a new government is being formed, is it possible that the Khmer Rouge will not carry out any activities? The Khmer Rouge will certainly create difficulties aimed at toppling the legitimate government. It is worth noting that so far the Khmer Rouge have not been preparing to launch a war, but obviously they are currently engaged in fighting. The Khmer Rouge are attempting to retake power through all possible means as they have no hope of seizing power via peaceful channels. The only possible way for them is to instigate insecurity and use violence to wrest back power.

Commenting on some people's prediction that war would again flare up if the Phnom Penh government won the elections, Khieu Kanharit said the Khmer Rouge's main goal is to retake power through military means. Therefore, it is unambiguous that if other political parties won the elections, the Khmer Rouge forces would be able to swallow those parties easily. Besides, the Khmer Rouge have already implanted their elements in a number of political parties. Some parties have scores of Khmer Rouge members while others have received funds from the Khmer Rouge. If the SOC's party won, the Khmer Rouge would have no hope of swallowing this major party and would not be able easily to retake power. Also, Khieu Kanharit clearly underlined that, no matter what, we are able to suppress the Khmer Rouge.

Lately, some political parties and personages and a number of newspapers have raised the issue of Cambodia's sovereignty and border. On this issue, Khieu Kanharit said the SOC's stance is very clear: Cambodia's sovereignty and independence are a major issue for all Cambodians, regardless of their political leanings; the issue is of daily concern. At the SNC meeting on 10 February, he added, the SOC asked the technical consultative committee to look through the issue of Cambodia's borders; and in case of doubt, it should go and inspect the borderline, then it should publicly announce the result of its findings. This is to deter some political parties from exploiting some groundless issues for the sake of their propaganda campaign. The spokesman said the SOC's military activities are not aimed at retaking the Khmer Rouge-controlled areas; we only exert our rights of self-defense and carry out patrol mission in order to prevent the enemies from provoking insecurity against the people.

With regard to an attempt to assassinate His Excellency Prime Minister Hun Sen's cousin, Khieu Kanharit pointed out that we have not yet determined the real cause of the attack. However, the shooting is consistent with outside reports that the Khmer Rouge and some political parties, finding it difficult to assassinate the SOC's leaders, have resorted to eliminating those who are around these leaders.

Chea Sim Inaugurates Vocational Center

BK1302060293 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Summary from poor reception] At Boeng Trabek high school, a ceremony was held on 10 February to inaugurate a vocational training center, a gift from a Japanese organization.

"Present on this occasion were His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of both the Cambodian People's Party and the National Assembly; H.E. Sim Ka, chairman of the Phnom Penh City Committee; and Yoshio Imagawa, Japanese ambassador to the Cambodian Supreme National Council."

The center, construction of which started in 1991 and was completed in December 1992 at a cost of 779,873 U.S. dollars, consists of two main buildings. Chea Sim profoundly thanked the Japanese Government and people, and organizations and individuals, for their assistance to Cambodia.

The ceremony ended with the presentation of medals and citation certificates to outstanding individuals for their contributions to the construction of the center.

Say Chhum Meets French Oil Executive 11 Feb

BK1502053893 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Say Chhum, standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in audience Mr. (Pierrot), director general of the French (Petain) company, on the afternoon of 11 February. Mr. (Pierrot) informed H.E. Say Chhum about the (Petain) company's various plans to promote relations in oil investment with Cambodia.

For his part, H.E. Say Chhum cordially welcomed Mr. (Pierrot), who came and discussed with him feasible measures to embark on cooperation in the near future so as to vigorously boost the economic development of the two countries.

Tie Banh, Ministry Officials Visit Siem Reap

BK1702062393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] A Defense Ministry delegation comprising His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the Supreme National Council; Choam Prasit, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers office, and many senior army officers recently made a working visit to our compatriots in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in the west of the motherland.

On 13 February the delegation met and chatted with the compatriots, Buddhist monks, teachers, and leading officials in Siem Reap Province. Also present at the meeting were Neou Sam, chairman of both the provincial people's committee and party committee, and Lieutenant General Long Sopheap, commander of the fourth Military Region.

At the gathering, H.E. Gen. Tie Banh spoke about the implementation of the Paris peace accord by the State of Cambodia [SOC], which always wants to bring peace to the people. However, the Khmer Rouge have not only refused to respect the accord, but also seriously breached it. He pointed out that since the peace accord came into existence, the CPP and the SOC Government have sincerely executed the Paris accord so as to achieve peace for the people and save the motherland from ordeal and misery. On the other hand, the Khmer Rouge rebels have committed serious breaches of the treaty. This was especially so in the second phase when the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] regrouped and demobilized their troops by 70 percent. The Khmer Rouge then carried out scores of attacks, wreaking havoc on life and property and completely destroying a number of bridges and roads.

The general added that at the beginning of this dry season, the Khmer Rouge attacked SOC-controlled areas such as Kdol Tahen village in Bavel district, causing heavy losses to life and property. In the face of Khmer Rouge rebel activities, however, the CPAF are resolutely determined to use their rights to self-defense to ensure the tranquility of the people.

The next day, the delegation visited Buddhist monks at the Kesararam monastery in the Siem Reap provincial town. The monastery's abbot warmly greeted the delegation. He also thanked the CPP and the SOC Government deeply for their constant attention to Buddhism by providing aid for the reconstruction of the many monasteries destroyed under the genocidal regime in the province. On that occasion, H.E. Gen. Tie Banh donated some money to the restoration of monasteries.

Indonesia

Timor Rebel Accepts Responsibility for Attacks

BK1602131293 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Xanana Gusmao, captured East Timor GPK [Security Disturbance Movement] leader currently facing trial in the Dili court, said today he was responsible for a number of attacks that had involved his followers. He said this in his reply to Chief Judge Hironymus Gondang's questions at the sixth session of the trial, which called for the testimony of four prosecution witnesses, in Dili today.

The four witnesses are Islamet Widodo, Marsinah alias Rahayu, Aminulah, and Martinus Fernandez. The testimony of the fifth witness, Oscar Lima, was postponed and he will appear at the seventh session on 18 February. Prosecutor Swara said today's session was adjourned for half of an hour. Today's session, which had scanty attendance, lasted four hours. The defendant's defense counsel, Sujono, occasionally interrupted the witnesses' testimony and requested the prosecutor not to ask the witnesses' personal views.

France Offers Nuclear Power Plant Cooperation

BK1302134793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] The minister of state for research and technology, B.J. Habibie, said Indonesia is unable to confirm whether or not it will use the service of European space agency Ariane Space to launch its Palapa B-2 satellite into orbit. Responding to an offer from the French minister of research and technology to launch Indonesia's Palapa B-2 via Ariane Space rocket in Jakarta yesterday, Minister Habibie said that the government will study the matter first, especially in connection with the preeminence of the offer which has been put forward, punctuality, costs, and level of risks to be encountered.

France has also suggested that Indonesia's Board of Technical Research and Application cooperate with Ariane Space to launch free of charge a small rocket produced by the National Aviation and Space Institute (LAPAN).

The French minister of research and technology is visiting Indonesia to evaluate bilateral relations and cooperation in general, and cooperation in modern maritime technology in particular.

France has also offered cooperation on safety and technological aspects of construction of Indonesia's nuclear power plant. The offer was disclosed by the French minister to newsmen following his meeting with Minister Habibie in Jakarta. He said that France has many nuclear stations and a lot of experience with environmental and safety aspects of nuclear energy.

Jordan Offers To Become Mideast Marketing Center

BK1402100493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Jordan has offered to become a center for marketing Indonesian products in the Middle East. This was disclosed to reporters by Trade Minister Arifin Siregar after he received a courtesy call from Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade 'Abdallah al-Nusur in Jakarta yesterday. Minister Siregar added that Jordan wanted to become one of the marketing centers of Indonesian products in the Middle East because Jordan has few products of its own. Besides offering its services in marketing, Jordan is also interested in launching a joint-venture project to build a fertilizer factory in Indonesia with raw materials from Jordan. Minister Siregar expressed hope that businessmen from the two countries would play a more active role in seeking opportunities to boost South-South trade cooperation.

Trade, Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK1602141693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Indonesia and Jordan today agreed to boost bilateral trade and economic cooperation with Trade Minister Arifin Siregar and Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade 'Abdallah al-Nusur signing an agreement in Jakarta this evening. The two countries agreed to boost bilateral trade volume and improve the trade balance and diversification.

The two countries also agreed to launch a feasibility study on the construction of a fertilizer factory in Indonesia with raw materials from Jordan. Joint ventures, especially in the processing of palm oil, tea packaging, pharmaceutical products, and furniture will also receive special promotion by the two countries. Jordan also proposed exchanges of experts, especially for gas and oil exploration. In this case, Indonesia welcomed the proposal and had offered its technical cooperation programs intended for developing countries.

INDONESIA TIMES: Who Gains From Sijori Triangle?

BK1602035093 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 2 Feb 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Who Gains Most From Sijori Triangle"]

[Text] Are the Singapore-Riau cooperation projects benefitting one party only, namely Singapore? No, say leading Singapore government officials.

Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore believes that Singapore-Indonesian cooperation in the development of Riau would not last if it benefitted only one side. Worse, he said in a statement to the press a few days ago, the project would never have been realised.

Indonesia's coordinating minister for economic, finance and industry, Radius Prawiro, was even more blunt when he stated that the benefits of various bilateral cooperation projects in Riau were larger to Indonesia than other countries. In Lee's opinion, the cooperation projects are important to Singapore which needs land to meet its industrial expansion and to Indonesia to help overcome its employment problem.

The issue about who gains most from the bilateral economic ventures in Riau is partly an extension of speculation about the advantages and disadvantages of the Singapore-Johore-Riau or "Sijori" growth triangle. This speculation is as old as the growth triangle concept itself although the three-year period since the idea was first conceived in 1989 is definifely not that far behind.

Indeed, many of the pseudo-scholarly reviews highlight the predominance of Singapore in the triangular economic network on the ground of its advanced state as a leading regional financial and services center, which becomes even more spectacular when one takes account of the fact that the city state's counterparts in the triangle are the Malaysian peripheral area of Johore and Indonesia's Riau islands. Unfortunately, because of its demographic composition the Singapore factor is not only viewed in terms of the capital and expertise that the city state is able to deploy but unfortunately also in terms of racial dominance.

The demographic distinction is of course a matter of logic, but the tendency to undermine the Sijori concept on racial premise should be countered not only because it is plainly destructive but also because it ignores simple logic. The question is how to achieve this.

It certainly could not be neutralised by stating large parts of the Riau islands of Batam, Bintan and Karimun had been marshlands and that job opportunities were practically non-existent before. That would hardly persuade environmentalists or impress workers who feel they are underpaid in an area where decent lodgings at affordable rent are becoming increasingly scarce.

The argument that Sijori badly needs a more formal governmental agency to manage the region has been raised before but the three governments concerned appeared reluctant to pursue the idea, perhaps because of the absence of any comparable model or of the unpopularity of creating another bureaucratic web. Admittedly, there is still no substitute to the dynamism and efficiency of the private sector generally, although its energy and synergy should not be allowed to expand without appropriate political and public control.

Conglomerates' Economic Strength Feared

BK1602152993 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Feb 93 pp 1,15

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS—A total of 50 businessmen grouped in the Prasetya Mulya Foundation now have a business turnover of about 52 trillion rupiah, or about 83 percent of the country's total budget. It is feared that the accumulation of wealth in this one group of businessmen may undermine national unity, especially viewing the fact that such accumulation will continue and grow fast in the future.

This was disclosed by Dr. Sri Bintang Pamungkas, a member of the House of Representatives' Budget Commission from the United Development Party parliamentary faction at a meeting with the Central Bank board of directors chaired by the Central Bank Governor Adrianus Mooy and commission Chairman Aberson Marie Sihaloho in Jakarta on 4 February.

Sri Bintang said the accumulation of business assets had taken place very fast, especially after the introduction of economic deregulation policies in the last five years. He said "In the last five years, the term business conglomerate has become very popular, while earlier there was no such term." He also noted that the growth of business conglomerates in the last five years was not what the people had wanted. These businessmen's turnover of about 52 trillion rupiah does not include the assets of their companies and it constitutes only the circulation value of their goods and services. [passage omitted]

Ministers Support Sutrisno Nomination

BK1602154693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Defense and Security Minister General L.B. Murdani and Home Affairs Minister Rudini support the nomination of Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno as vice presidential candidate for the 1993-98 term. He was nominated by three parliamentary factions, namely, the Indonesian Democratic Party, the Armed Forces, and the United Develoment Party. This was disclosed by Gen. Murdani when he replied to a question by reporters after a coordinated meeting for political and security affairs in Jakarta today.

Speaking to reporters on the same occasion, Home Affairs Minister Rudini said the nomination of Gen. Try Sutrisno as vice presidential candidate by the three parliamentary factions showed that Gen. Sutrisno was one of the best military officers, especially in the Indonesian Army. Minister Rudini added that Gen. Sutrisno is a suitable person for the post of vice president.

Suharto Urges Increased North-South Cooperation

BK1502120693 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1135 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 15 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has reiterated that Indonesia which currently chairs the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) wants to reactivate the dialogue between developed and developing countries.

Indonesia as chairman of NAM will strive to increase the North-South cooperation, besides the dialogue, President Suharto after receiving credentials from Korean Republic Ambassador to Indonesia Chang Myung Kwan [name as received] said at the state palace on Monday.

The head of state said that the North-South dialogue should be reactivated as the post cold war era provides opportunities for any nation to create a better political atmosphere.

Indonesia is confident that any international problems could be well-resolved through peace process, while creating mutual respect.

Touching on bilateral ties, President Suharto expressed his appreciation for South Korea's assistance for Indonesia's development by joining the consultative group on Indonesia.

Official Discusses Replacement of Military Equipment

BK1202124893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Theo Sambuaga, deputy chairman of Parliamentary Commission I [Roman Numeral One], said in Jakarta today that Indonesia is not at all an aggressor that poses a threat to the others, particularly its neighboring countries. In view of that, it is very misleading to be suspicious about ABRI's [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia] expansion in military capability.

Theo Sambuaga said that what is really taking place in ABRI now is not an increase in its military strength, but the replacement of its oldest equipment. He reiterated that various military equipment that was purchased by Indonesia recently, such as used ships from East Germany, showed that the equipment is just for defensive and not for offensive purposes. It is very misleading to think that the purchase of such equipment is an effort to stock military equipment for offensive purposes.

KOMPAS Discusses Cambodian Peace Process

BK1302150393 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jan 93 p 4

[Editorial: "The Time Has Come For the Cambodians To Create Peace in Their Country by Themselves"]

[Text] The Paris peace accords have long been signed but the initial implementation of the peace process has not led to any comprehensive settlement. Now the peace accord has been threatened with an impasse. This is because the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NDK) [Khmer Rouge] has refused to participate in the peace plan. The NDK has refused to merge 70 percent of its military forces, initiate cantonment of soldiers in one region, disarm, and demobilize its troops as outlined in the peace accords to enable the process to proceed to the second phase—holding the general election. The other three factions—the State of Cambodia (SOC), FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and KPNLF (Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front)—have agreed to participate in the peace plan.

Even now the NDK faction, which was previously known as the Khmer Rouge, still refuses to implement the military aspect of the peace accord and has resisted UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] attempts to register people living in zones it controls by refusing entry to UNTAC.

The NDK's first excuse is that UNTAC did not verify the troop withdrawal and non-return of all categories of foreign troops from and into Cambodia. The NDK calls on the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] to play a more active role in solving the Cambodian problem and to exercise more effective supervision and control over the existing government in Cambodia.

On troop verification, UNTAC has informed the SNC that it could find no evidence of foreign forces' presence inside Cambodia. However the NDK is still not satisfied with UNTAC's contention. The faction insists that a unit of foreign forces, and foreign individuals—refering to the Vietnamese—are still present inside Cambodia and still hold active positions in the SOC's military faction even though they reside in Cambodia as civilians.

On the role of the SNC, since the middle of last year until November, four dialogue sessions were held between representatives from Thailand, Japan, and the NDK. The dialogue was held at the request of the United Nations Security Council to Thailand and Japan based on Resolution 783/1992 with the coordination of the co-chairmen of the Paris conference. The dialogue is aimed at holding consultative talks with any group at all to ensure a smooth implementation of the Paris accord.

During the Thailand-Japan-NDK tripartite dialogue, the NDK initially said that they were satisfied with UNTAC's military mission, and called for the acceleration of the SNC's supervision over the administrative body in Cambodia. However, Thailand, Japan, and the NDK kept changing their stand during the three rounds of tripartite dialogue sessions. Among other things was their stand on forming an Administrative Consultative Body to ensure smooth relations between UNTAC and the SNC at the central government and regional administrative levels.

However, during the fourth round of the dialogue session at the end of November 1992, the NDK changed its stand. In the beginning, the NDK had a positive attitude towards UNTAC for the military operations carried out. But in the last round of the dialogue session, the NDK condemned UNTAC with very strong words. The NDK's impression of the SNC, and its working relations with SNC and UNTAC, and the Administrative Consultative Body, had always gone beyond the limits of the framework of the Paris accord.

Based on the United Nations secretary general's report to the UN Security Council, it is noticeable that the NDK faction remains defiantly stringent on military issues, especially on verification of troop withdrawal and the presence of Vietnamese personnel inside Cambodia.

Judging from the actions made by the NDK delegation at the dialogue sessions, and incidents created by their members in the field, especially in the territories under their control, we have to reassess several matters.

First, the NDK faction's sincerity in respecting the Paris peace accord and its determination to seek a peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian conflict. After the declaration of a cease-fire following the signing of the Paris peace accords, the NDK still seized the opportunity to launch military, political, and economic consolidation in zones it controls. By refusing to implement all requirements outlined by the Paris accord in connection with troop merger, cantonment, disarmament, and demobilization, it looks like the NDK faction is now best prepared to return to another war.

Second, the relevance of the Paris accords with the current situation in Cambodia. By this, it means that whether or not the peacekeeping orgainizations and UNTAC personnel are ready for the situation and conditions in Cambodia. Being the operator of the peace process, UNTAC should abide by the terms of the Paris peace accord, in being fair, impartial, and trustworthy to every faction.

Third, what is more important, the settlement of the Cambodian problem or the means to solve the problem? There are signs to indicate that a foreign group is placing high hopes on maintaining its good reputation in efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. This is because it wants to enhance its own strength in resolving the Cambodian issue, or is dreaming of pursuing self- interests in that country.

Considering the existence of the SNC, it would be a good idea if they were forced to make the decision either to continue implementing the Paris peace accord or to stop it. Now the time has come for the Cambodians themselves to take the initiative and hold negotiations among themselves on ways to create a peaceful Cambodia, with or without observing the Paris peace accord. A foreign organization that was once directly involved in the civil war in Cambodia has now withdrawn its soldiers.

In efforts to solve the Cambodian issue, outsiders have been playing the role of interlocutor several times by taking turns holding consultative dialogues with all Cambodian factions to find out what they want, what should be approriate to them, and to see if they can reach a compromise.

Currently, foreign powers are no longer directly involved in the civil war in Cambodia and they have channeled their support for a peace settlement through UNTAC and the SNC.

The UN Security Council should also decide whether or not to exert its full authority over Cambodia or, otherwise, withdraw from its role and function if it cannot operate its military mission as expected. The Paris peace accord that is supposed to be implemented by UNTAC and the SNC has many shortcomings and lacks firmness. However the Paris peace accord is the maximum outcome that can be achieved at international conferences.

On his return from his rounds of consultation with leaders in Bangkok, Phnom Penh, and Beijing, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas' remarks that Indonesia, being one of the cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia, has "exerted adequate efforts" to solve the problem, is accurate. Indonesia has many other tasks which require its attention.

Laos

PRC Firm Signs Logging Contract

BK1402033193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Yesterday evening in Vientiane Capital, a contract was signed on purchase of all longleng trees in an area of Saisomboun District, Vientiane Province. The contract was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Tianjin Machinery and Equipment Import-Export Company of the People's Republic of China.

According to the contract, beginning in March this year the purchaser must construct a road, wood-processing factory, and irrigation system, and help arrange employment for the people living in this area, in order to conform with the agricultural and livestock development program.

The contract is for a period of 10 years. Timber exploitation in the area is targetted at 8,000 cubic meters per year, and the export of logs is allowed for a period of three years. After that, all the timber must be processed into ready-made wood products for export.

At the signing the Lao side was represented by Phimpha Thepkhamheuang, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, while the Tianjin company was represented by its senior advisor [name indistinct]. The ceremony was held in the presence of Sisawat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry, and a number of high-level officials from both sides.

Ministry Outlines 1992 Agricultural, Forestry Aid

BK1702031093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has reported that in 1992 Laos received a total of U.S. $127,137,546 in aid funds and loans from foreign countries for use in 46 projects. Of the total aid, the money received includes aid funds from 10 international organizations for 28 projects worth a total of $47,861,847; loans from international banks for three projects worth $33,393,000; and aid from five non-governmental organizations for six projects worth $978,883.

The investment from donors inside the country was put into 24 agricultural and forestry projects with a registered total investment fund of $55,336,900. This includes 12 agricultural projects, six forestry projects, and six service projects. The foreign investment was placed in 12 projects mostly in the field of agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry believes the country gained a fairly sizable amount of foreign aid in 1992 compared to previous years. However, the handling of such funds in the past year was still not good enough, thus some projects did not bear fruit as well as they should have.

Relief Rice Sent to Drought-Stricken Hmong Village

BK1702123693 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Vientiane, February 17 (KPL)—The social welfare service of nothern Luang Namtha Province on February 15 sent some 1,888 tons of rice relief to 70 families of Hmong people in the village of Hat Gnao, Luang Namtha District. The ethnic people are now facing a rice shortage as a result of drought damaging their rice crop last year. The rice relief was part of the government 150 million kip relief fund recently allocated for the Ministry of Social Welfare to help cover the need for rice among people in this northern province.

On presenting the rice relief to the people, the head of the social welfare service expressed concern to them and asked them to increase secondary crops cultivation as a way to do with such a state of lacking rice for household consumption.

Government Leases State Land to Siam Bank

BK1302092593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] The Lao Government has agreed to lease a piece of state land to Thailand's Siam Commercial Bank for construction of office buildings and a business center at the intersection of Lan Xang Road and Samsen Thai Road in Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Municipality. The land, covering an area of 4,100 square meters, is leased for a period of 50 years with total rental fees of U.S. $535,272.08. The contract stipulates that payment of the rental fees will be divided into five installments to be made every 10 years. The installments, in respective order, are U.S. $71,925, $86,3010, $102,572, $124,296.4, and $149,143.68.

According to the contract, the leasee must pay the rental fees within the first 30 days of each period. If there is a failure to do so, the leasee shall pay an additional fine of 10 percent of the rental rate of each period. The contract also states that when the lease term terminates, the leasee will be given priority to extend the lease term if desired.

The signing of the contract was made on the evening of 10 February. (Latboulout), acting head of the Land and Property Registration and Stamp Department, represented the Lao Government, while the Thai side was represented by Somphot Intharangkun, assistant general manager, and [first name indistinct] Kritsanamara, senior manager of the Siam Commercial Bank, in the presence of a number of high-level officials from both sides.

Philippines

Trade Gap Reaches $4.78 Billion, Up 50 Percent

HK1702040693 Quezon City MALAYA in English 17 Feb 93 p 9

[Text] The Philippine trade gap last year reached $4.78 billion, up by 50 percent or $1.57 billion from the 1991 total of $3.21 billion. Statistics released by the National Statistics Office showed that the country's trade deficit for the month of December 1992 reached $440 million, resulting from total imports of $1.32 billion and total exports of only $883 million.

These figures represented an increase of $326.36 million or 32.7 percent in imports and only a corresponding increase of $56.65 million or 6.9 percent in exports over the December 1991 values.

Export value for the whole year of 1992 amounting to $9.69 billion was higher by 9.6 percent over the 1991 level of $8.84 billion. On the other hand, the import value of $14.48 billion in 1992 increased by 20.1 percent over the level of $12.05 billion in 1991. Compared to November 1992 levels, however, December figures or exports grew by 8.8 percent as imports increased by only 6.6 percent.

Exports of articles of apparel and clothing accessories valued at $221.37 million and electronics and components at $186.36 million continued to dominate Philippine exports, accounting for nearly half of the total receipts for the month. Other top exports were coconut oil with export value of $61.42 million; woodcraft and furnitures, $23.25 million; and ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships, $18.08 million.

As of press time, 96 out of 31,692 export documents and 48 out of 30,381 import entries for December are still expected from ports.

Government To Purchase 150 Armored Personnel Carriers

HK1502122093 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 13 Feb 93 p 3

[Text] The Philippine government is acquiring 150 units of British-made "Simba" armored personnel carrier (APC) for its army's modernization program at a cost of $60.049 million. Philippine Army commanding general Maj. Gen. Arturo Enrile, testifying before the lower House committee on local government last Thursday [11 February], said that, under the 5-year program, 142 of the Simbas will be assembled locally at a total cost of $51.542.

Enrile said that the modernization project of the Army will also generate employment with people being hired in assembling the military vehicles. The army commanding general added that only eight of the APC will be imported at a cost of $2.965. The amount of $5.543 will be alloted for spare parts.

At present, of the Army's 304 armored vehicles only 171 are operational while 62 are under repair. The remaining 71 were beyond economical repair. Enrile said that the modernization of the military department will go a long way of enhancing our self-respect and regard of other nations. He also described such self-respect and regard of other nation as priceless as far as effective diplomacy. However, Enrile said that we must examine the continuing development of the armed forces by the country's neighbors. He said that such posture taken by other countries is definitely not directed against their people but to prepare for any eventuality.

Foreign Equity Investments Fall by 23 Percent

HK1502072393 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Feb 93 p 9

[Text] Foreign equity investments in the country declined by 23 percent to $308.254 million during the first 11 months of 1992 from a comparable figure of $399.906 million in 1991.

The figures furnished by the Central Bank (CB) said the hefty drop in foreign investments was brought about by the unfavorable investment climate in the country.

These include the power crisis, uncertainty with the Presidential elections, and the prevailing recession in their own economies.

Japan remained the country's top investor, but its investment fell by 14 percent to $149.671 million from January to November 1992 last year from year-ago levels of $176.453 million in 1991.

Direct equity infusions from the United States likewise tumbled by a hefty 29 percent to $53.047 million as of November last year from a comparable figure of $74.783 million in 1991.

Hong Kong businessmen slowed down on their investments in the country by 10.3 percent to $29.299 million in the first 11 months last year from $32.618 million in 1991.

Other countries which reduced their equity investments here were: United Kingdom, down by 86 percent to $2.054 million; Singapore, down by 21 percent to $6.897 million; South Korea, down by 64 percent to $12.695 million; and Taiwan, down by 56 percent to $2.643 million.

Meanwhile, other countries poured in more money last year, cushioning the impact of the drop in investments from the developed countries.

Germans jacked up their equity investments by 41 percent to $7.528 million in November 1992 from a comparable figure of $5.345 million in 1991.

Investments from Australia rose by 112 percent to $3.132 million in November last year, 1992 from $1.479 million in 1991, the previous year.

Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector continued to have the biggest share of foreign equity investments with $171.83 million as of November accounting for 55.7 percent of total investments.

Among the key areas in this sector were: machine and appliance supplies; transport equipments, foods sector; and metal products.

Overseas Worker Remittances Increase

HK1502142893 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Feb 93 p 9

[Text] Dollar remittances from overseas contract workers (OCWs) surged by 19.15 percent to $1.627 billion from January to November 1992 from a comparable figure of $1.366 billion in 1991. The growth in dollar inflows came mostly from OCWs based in Asia, Europe and the Middle East which offset the sharp decline in earnings from U.S.-based OCWs.

Remittances from land-based workers climbed by 19.56 percent to $1.202 billion in the first 11 months 1992 from year-ago 1991 levels of $1.006 billion. Dollar earnings from sea-based workers stepped up by 19.54 percent to $407.534 million as of November last year 1992 from $340.908 million in the previous year in 1991.

Earnings of resident aliens, representing salaries or allowances of foreigners employed in local banks and other entities remitted to the national government, tumbled by 9.19 percent to $17.299 million in the first 11 months last year from $19.050 million during the previous year. Remittances from U.S.-based OCWs decreased by 23.94 percent to $795.177 million in the first 11 months last year from year-ago level of $1.045 billion.

Although the U.S. remained as the top remittance source, its share in the country's overall dollar earnings fell to 48 percent from 76 percent in 1991. While the number of Filipinos employed in the U.S. are way below those employed in the Middle East, it offers the highest pay scale among host countries of Filipino migrants. However, the U.S. recession jacked up the unemployment level in that country, cutting inadvertently into the ranks of Filipino workers.

Huge dollar inflows from Asia, Europe, and the Middle East offset the decline and the drop in U.S. remittances. Middle East dollar inflows grew by 45.45 percent to $131.86 million in the first 11 months last year from $90.655 million in 1991. It overtook Europe as the second-biggest source of OCW remittances.

The bulk of Middle East dollar remittances came from oil-rich Saudi Arabia which rose by 44.59 percent to $192.8408 million last year from $88.81 million in 1991. Workers from formerly war-torn Kuwait has started to bring in the dollars with $2.216 million last year from only $363,000 in 1991. Remittances from Europe surged by 34.31 percent to $131.035 million in November last year from $97.559 million in 1991. Among the major sources of dollars in Europe were Germany (with a 39 percent share or $52.204 million); United Kingdom (19 percent share or $25.401 million); and Italy (18.18 percent share or $23.825 million). Filipino workers based in Asia raised their dollar remittances by 15.6 percent to $90.848 million last year from $78.565 million in 1991. Japan remittances moved up to $44.412 million by 11.3 percent and Hong Kong dollar inflows advanced by 42.39 percent to $34.158 million.

Senate Approves Death Penalty Reimposition

HK1602011493 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in English 1300 GMT 15 Feb 93

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] Finally, after weeks of debate, the Senate approved the bill reimposing the death penalty for heinous crimes. Seventeen senators gave the thumbs up sign to capital punishment, while seven senators voted against it. Senator Ernesto Herrra, the main advocate of the reimposition of the death penalty, cited the alarming increase in the country's crime rate as the main reason behind his strong advocacy. Senator Jose Lina, however, says the bill is disadvantageous to the poor and that there is a chance those sentenced to death may actually be innocent.

Voting on the death penalty is just the first step in an intricate legislative process. A nine-man committee headed by Senator Arturo Tolentino will next decide which crimes deserve the death penalty. The senators who voted against the death penalty are: Senators Nikki Coseteng, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Ernesto Maceda, Raul Roco, Wigberto Tanada, Francisco Tatad, and Jose Lina. The rest supported the reimposition of capital punishment.

Thailand

Navy Chief Comments on Modernizing, Russian Arms

BK1502031393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Feb 93 pp A1, A2

[Report on interview with Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Wichet Karunyawanit with unidentified NATION reporters "last week" concerning the Thai Navy's modernization program; date, place not given]

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy, faced with an increasingly challenging task of defending the country's sea lanes, is embarking on a major modernization programme which the navy commander in chief said will enable Thailand to maintain a balance in sea power with its neighbours.

Highlights of the modernization programme include plans to acquire two helicopter carriers and a submarine, and construction of the navy's own frigates to support at least three new naval bases planned for the south.

And for the first time, the navy is seriously looking to the former Soviet Union as a potential arms supplier.

"We believe the weapon systems they have rival those of the US in quality terms and are cheaper," Navy Commander in Chief Adm Wichet Karunyawanit told THE NATION in an interview last week.

The navy chief said the Russian ambassador called on him last week and offered an invitation for Thai navy officers to visit his country. Adm Wichet quoted the ambassador as saying that his country has several weapon systems to offer the Thai Navy.

While noting that Malaysia is considering buying MiG-29 jet fighters from Russia, Adm Wichet said the Thai navy is studying what it can get from that country.

"I told the ambassador that I am impressed by Russian battleships," Adm Wichet said.

China is the only non-Western country from which Thai armed forces have bought substantial amounts of arms. Beijing last December delivered four of the six frigates ordered by the navy at the cost of Btl.7 billion each. The other two will be delivered in the next two years.

Adm Wichet said the Chinese frigates will significantly boost the navy's deep sea defence capability, which was previously limited by its aging fleet.

As part of the package, China offered to share its shipbuilding technology with the Thai Navy, which Adm Wichet said is only one step away from building its own frigates for the first time. "We now have the know-how to build our own frigates, but we are being held back by the lack of funds," he said.

The navy, he said, would be able to shave at least 30 per cent off costs if it builds its own frigates. "We have the technology to build as many frigates as we need. The capability to build [one's] own naval vessels is the most important requirement for any country which wants to project its sea power," said the admiral.

He said at least 20 engineers and mechanics of the Thai Navy were in China to study the frigate building technology as part of the package.

He said under its defence plan, the navy will altogether need 16 to 20 frigates.

The need for more frigates, which serve as the backbone of the fleet, becomes imperative as the navy tries to boost its defence capability to protect Thai economic interests in both the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea, Adm Wichet said.

The navy chief confirmed that the navy has a long-term plan to establish new naval bases on the Andaman Sea in Satun and Krabi provinces and in the Gulf of Thailand in Nakhon Si Thammarat, in line with the government's plan to develop the southern seaboard.

Adm Wichet, who has been navy chief since 1991, said the post-cold war period is seeing a continuous build-up in naval forces in neighbouring countries and there is a need for the Thai Navy to maintain a balance in its defence capability to protect the country's sea lanes.

"While Thailand has friendly relations with all its neighbours, especially ASEAN countries, we cannot afford to be complacent. We need to maintain our military preparedness," said the admiral.

"We make friends on the basis of equal strength. We would not be able to negotiate from a position of strength with our friends if we have only two ships in our fleet."

He stressed, however, that the navy has no intention to engage in an arms race with Thailand's neighbours.

Adm Wichet pointed out that Indonesia has recently agreed to buy 39 old naval vessels from Germany to augment its naval fleet. According to JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, the ships are 16 corvettes, nine minesweepers, and 14 landing craft, and constitute the biggest arms purchase by Indonesia in recent years.

In what is going to be one of its costliest defence expenditures, the Thai Navy is acquiring two helicopter carriers, each costing Bt [baht] 7 billion, which Adm Wichet said will significantly enhance the country's defence profile.

Adm Wichet said the navy has been given funding enough to buy only one of the helicopter carriers for time being. The Chuan government last November also approved the navy's request to buy six helicopters, costing Bt3.6 billion, for the carrier.

"We will be one of the very few countries to have this kind of helicopter carrier," he said.

According to the admiral, the navy plans to station one of the two carriers in the Gulf of Thailand and the other in the Andaman Sea. Besides playing an important role in civil operations in time of natural disasters and protecting the country's sea lanes, the two carriers will also serve as command and communication centres for the navy.

On the drawing board is a submarine which Adm Wichet said is needed to deal with vessels intruding Thai waters. "A submarine is important in deep sea defence. It makes the intruders think twice before deciding to enter our waters."

Adm Wichet estimated that a submarine will cost about Bt2.5 billion. "We have spent five years studying the project. We have been to all the countries which we think are potential suppliers. But again, the problem is with the budget," he said.

Under the navy's restructuring plan, naval forces are being split into three regional command centres which report directly to the navy chief.

Adm Wichet said the plan also calls for setting up a coast guard whose main duty would be to control illegal activities at sea. "The coast guard will monitor ships which pollute the sea, suppress smuggling, and deter illegal fishing," he said, adding that priority will be given to the Gulf of Thailand because of its busy traffic.

China, Burma 'Understand' Position on Dalai Lama

BK1602131193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Speaking with newsmen about the concern of many people that the Dalai Lama's visit will affect Thailand's relations with certain countries, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said that the government has already informed both China and Burma that its decision to allow the entry of the Dalai Lama was based on principles practiced by the country governed by the democratic system. Moreover, the visit was organized by private organizations. He also believes that the visitors, who are Nobel laureates, will be aware of and avoid actions that will affect relations between countries. In addition, China and Burma understand very well Thailand's position on this matter.

Regarding the concern that many countries are watching Thailand's foreign policy, particularly Thailand's decision on this matter, the deputy foreign minister said one country has the right to watch another country's foreign policy because of connecting interests, such as human rights, the environment, and the narcotics issues. All countries monitor each other's policies on these issues; this is not unusual. Thailand is also interested in other countries's attitudes on these issues because they have an effect on mankind as a whole.

Dalai Lama Urges Release of Burma's Suu Kyi

BK1702032993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Feb 93 p A1, A2

[Excerpts] The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, yesterday expressed hope that the efforts of the Nobel Peace laureates will help to free Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi who has been under house arrest in Rangoon since 1989.

The Dalai Lama arrived here from New Delhi yesterday afternoon for a 24-hour visit, also urged the world community to take every effort to secure the release of Suu Kyi.

"I am quite sure, in this way, we can make some contribution. Obviously it can raise some deeper awareness in the public mind," he told media representatives at Wat Bowon Nivet where he was to spend the night.

"Eventually, I think we may achieve our goal—the release of Aung San Suu Kyi. It may take time," he said during the 30-minute interview.

Asked whether the campaign in Thailand by the Nobel laureates to help Suu Kyi would constitute interference in Burma's internal affairs, he said with a smile: "Humanity knows no national boundary."

The Dalai Lama, whose visit here is opposed by some military leaders and opposition politicians, said countries help each other in times of suffering, such as floods, earthquakes, and famine as in Somalia.

"Nobody says it is interference," he said. "So, similar is basic human rights. It is one kind of suffering which humanity must take care (of)."

The 60-year-old Dalai Lama, who has for the past 40 years been a symbol of peaceful struggle by Tibetans against Chinese rule, was met by the Supreme Patriarch upon his arrival at the temple amidst extremely tight security. An army of policemen blocked off dozens of well-wishers who tried to offer him flowers.

Describing the Supreme Patriarch as "my spiritual brother", the Dalai Lama said he was happy to be back in Thailand which he visited twice in 1969 and 1972 before diplomatic relations between Thailand and China were normalised. He was refused an entry visa in 1987 and 1990 by the Thai government which was afraid of offending Beijing.

Just hours before his scheduled arrival, there was confusion as to where he would stay following reports that the militaiy had objected to Wat Bowon Nivet giving him accommodation.

The Thai organizers of his visit wanted Wat Charaprathan Rangsarit in Nonthaburi as an alternative. But two hours before his arrival it was decided that he would stay at Wat Bowon Nivet.

"The Dalai Lama asked to stay at Wat Bowon Nivet Wihan," Dr Pradit Charoenthaithawi, rector of Mahidon University, told reporters.

Besides the Dalai Lama, six other Nobel Peace laureates have also arrived in Bangkok to begin a campaign for human rights in neighbouring Burma.

"In the long-run, showing concern by all humanity would benefit Burma," the Dalai Lama said of the on-going campaigns by the international community on behalf of the Burmese people.

"The world is getting smaller. And everything depends on everything else. Others' interests are actually our own interest also. If others are happy, we will be happy. If others suffer, we ultimately will suffer."

The spiritual leader, who lives in exile in India, said in 1991, during a meeting in Norway with other Nobel Peace laureates, he signed a joint appeal for Suu Kyi's release. Last year, he also made a separate appeal when the Burmese government began to release some political prisoners.

The Dalai Lama said he had great admiration for Suu Kyi whom he described as a "real freedom fighter who received blood cells from her father", Aung San, the father of Burmese independence.

Dr Pradit, who has been heavily cnticized by the military and the opposition for his role in arranging the laureates' visit, asked the media representatives to avoid asking the Dalai Lama about China or Tibet.

Ammy Commander in Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit claims the laureates' visit will affect Thailand's relations with China and Burma.

But Pradit reiterated yesterday that the Dalai Lama's visit was based purely on his desire to promote Buddhism.

"We have no intention to bring war into our own home as alleged by some people," he said, referring to Gen Wimon's earlier statement.

He said the Dalai Lama is a very disciplined religious leader and he would not get involved in any political matters during his short stay in Thailand.

"I came here for peace. The main objective is for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi," said the Dalai Lama, clad in his traditional red and orange robes, to reporters who mobbed him at the airport.

He only smiled when some reporters asked him to comment on opposition among certain quarters in Thailand to his visit. [passage omited]

The Dalai Lama was the last of eight Nobel laureates to arrive here for the Suu Kyi crusade which will include a visit to the Thai- Burmese border in Mae Sot district of Tak tomorrow. The laureates will meet unofficially with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri on Saturday morning. A scheduled roundtable talk on human rights at Mahidon University has been cancelled. A public discussion at Chulalongkon University in the afternoon has been planned.

The other laureates include fommer Costa Rican president Oscar Arias, South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Argentinian rights advocate Adolfo Perez Esquivel and Northern Ireland peace advocates Mairead McGuire and Betty Williams.

Bangkok TV Interviews Dalai Lama

BK1702112593 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 0020 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Interview with the Dalai Lama by unidentified correspondent on Sutthichai Yun's "Face the Nation" program—recorded]

[Text] [Dalai Lama] This time,the main purpose of my visit is organized by some Nobel laureates concerning about human rights in general, in particularly, the safety or release of Aung San Suu Kyi, the fellow Nobel laureate as a freedom fighter. So that is the main purpose of my visit. Then, meantime, I feel great honor to stay here, and also today the Supreme Patriarch who personally visited me when I reached here. So I am extremely happy and feel great honor.

[Correspondent Your holiness, do you think your visit here will secure the freedom of Aung San Suu Kyi?

[Dalai Lama] I don't know. Difficult to say. But, you see, it is worthwhile to make every attempt. Basically, I always believe that every human being haa reponsibility for welfare, or the benefit, or happiness of the entire humanity. Now today the world is becoming smaller, and everything depends on one another. So therefore the others' interest is actually our own interests. If others happy, we will be happy. If others suffer, ultimately all suffer. So, in reality, things are heavily dependent on one another. So therefore I always consider, now because of the reality, now our future much depends on our individual involvement or commitment. So for that reason, the sense of global responsibility is now very much relevant. The sense of global responsibility based on Karuna, based on compassion, is now very much relevant in this modern time. Sometimes, you see, we feel that with technology, that we are very individual or independent, and sometimes we forget about other's rights or others' interests. In reality, it is not that way. So therefore, each of us we have the responsibility for the benefit of the entire humanity. Now here, I think there are about seven Nobel laureates now coming together. I think usually we... that also is one ... I'm quite sure, through this way, I think we can make some contributions. And also I will naturally, I mean obviously, it can raise some awareness, some deeper awareness, in public mind. So eventually I think we may achieve our goal—the release of Aung San Suu Kyi. It may take time, I think. [Laughs]

I personally, you know, I think that December '91, when I was in Norway at the one gathering of Nobel laureates, it's a day of joint appeal that is made, that I also signed and heartily supported. And then last May when some political prisoners [were being] released in Burma, then I thought this may be the appropriate time, so I also appealed to the authority. I also (?suggested) they starting releasing the political prisoner. So with some appreciation about their releasing, and then I appealed that Aung San Suu Kyi that she should release. So I personally am very much concerned about her.

First, you know, although I have never been to Burma. But through some of my spiritual friends in Burma, I think it's a rich, Buddhist country, and especially in the field of the practice of wipatsana [meditation]. And then second, according to some history of the Tibetan-Burma, there are some common things. And even I think the linguistically speaking, in Burmese words, some Tibetan words, are also there. In fact, some historians say the very word Burma—Burma means the Tibetan word Phama. Phama means middle. Some Tibetan historians say that [word indistinct] Phama, that is a Burma. Phama means middle. The pronunciation of Burma, the Tibetan word Phama. So, in anyway, historically, there seems ... I mean, some close, some connection.

Then, of course, the democracy, freedom, is, I think, one of the most important conditions for humanity. For progress, for development, for happiness, what is it, democracy and freedom is very very essential. Without that we cannot utilize the human creative nature. Without that, no progress, no development, either in spiritual or in material, in any education, in every field. So therefore, the democracy and freedom is so sacred for humanity. Now, the freedom of movement, everywhere, it is really worthwhile to support. Now in Burma's case, the Aung San Suu Kyi. She, I think, I think, some kind of, I think the special blood cells from her father, it seems there. [Laughs] Her father, her father, the freedom fighter, the first leader. So I have the admiration, naturally. Then also her husband. I think I met him once, her husband, and then the husband's twin brother. Oh, very similar. I almost made a mistake, who is who. Because of this twin brother, he is very very similar. It is that brother, the brother of her husband, one Tibetologist, who has keen interested in Tibetan culture and Tibetan Buddhism. So through that way, I have some connection. So therefore I personally feel some kind of personal responsibility to her.

Last, in recent times, I have heard through some of her friends, that her physical condition, also now, is becoming weak. And there is a danger about her life. So therefore now, it is really, I mean, I mean, important to appeal to the world community and make some kind of a signal or message to the Burmese authority for her safety and her release. So that...,sorry, yes?

[Sutthichai Yun] The Burmese authorities may feel that the Nobel laureates are interfering in the domestic affairs of Burma. What do you say to that?

[Dalai Lama] [Laughs] I believe humanity lacks suspicion or religion. No national boundary. In this modern economy, no national boundary. Isn't it? So the economy, or the education, or religion, these are, I think, beyond national boundary, or above national interest. So, in human life also, I think it's beyond that national boundary. So this is what I feel. I don't think in this kind, I think for the long run showing concern by the rest of humanity—now for example, on this case, human rights in Burma—in the long run, benefit for Burma. This kind of interest or this kind of concern is actually helping Burma. So if now, for example, you see, if something one country, due to floods, or earthquake or some other reasons, some starvation, or some human suffering happen, then every people, you see, they rush to help. Nobody is indifferent. So similarly, the right of basic human rights, the concern about basic human rights. That was also one kind of problem, one kind of suffering which humanity must take care. Isn't it? This is my feeling.

The other day in Delhi, I had one television interview. Actually, the interviewer asked me one question, that besides the Aung San Suu Kyi's problem, any other point. Then, you see, he mentioned about the Somalia situation. Then I told him, oh, you give me very very good idea. So I'm going to discuss with other fellow Nobel laureates in Bangkok. So this is now, I think, tomorrow, if I find enough time, I will discuss about this [word indistinct], this gathering is something new. Other problems, about starvation..., the former Yugoslavia, I don't know, although everyone has a sense of concern, when we saw television, oh, things are really terrible. But then what to do? I think it's a little too late. So, anyway, this such unfortunate, extremely unfortunate situation. I think that if some Nobel laureates can make some contribution, and I think it is really worthwhile. Make an effort.

China 'Interfering' Over Dalai Lama

BK1302105993 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Feb 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Dalai Lama's Visit to Thailand"]

[Text] Seven Nobel Peace Prize winners are scheduled to arrive here in Thailand early next week to participate in the campaign to appeal to the Burmese military government to release Aung San Suu Kyi, a major Burmese opposition leader who has been under house arrest for more than three years. Aung San Suu Kyi herself won the Nobel prize in 1991.

However, China has reportedly expressed its discontent over the visit to Thailand of the Dalai Lama, one of the Nobel laureates, who is the leader of the Tibetan Buddhist sect now taking refuge in India. The Chinese Government twice sought cooperation from the Thai Government on this issue, but the latter turned down the requests.

On two occasions in 1987 and 1990, Thailand refused to grant an entrance visa to the Dalai Lama for fear of offending China.

The whole world, except a few countries, is paying much attention to the problem of human rights. Joining the general trend in the international community, Thailand has given a green light to all peaceful andeavors dedicated to the cause of human rights. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Nobel laureates, whose past peace activities have been recognized the world over, will resort to any action that will cause trouble to the host country during their scheduled peace mission here. As a matter of fact, Thailand should feel hononored to have the opportunity to welcome such world-renowned personalities.

China has been trying to create stumbling blocks for the Dalai Lama because, in addition to his position of spiritual leader of Tibet, he is also the head of the government which once ruled Tibet. The annexation of Tibet naturally triggered resistance from both Tibetan monks and other people. However, that is an internal affair of China in which Thailand has no intention of interfering.

Prior to his arrival in Thailand on 16 February, the Dalai Lama's Dharamsala office in India confirmed that the visit has no political objectives. He will come to Thailand strictly to participate in the campaign for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and stay in the country only 24 hours to avoid causing uneasiness to the Thai Government. Thus, it can be assured that everything will proceed smoothly.

China's reaction to the visit to Thailand of the Dalai Lama is an obvious act of directly interfering in Thailand's internal affairs and has considerably affected the long-standing good relations between the two countries. This should not have happened at all.

Minister Confident U.S. Will Not Use Section 301

BK1702025393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Feb 93 p B1

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon has expressed optimism that the US would not use Section 301 of its trade law to impose retaliatory measures against Thai imports.

He said the Thai government has done its best to protect US intellectual property.

"It would be too devastating if the US decides to do so. If the US wants more, it should propose and negotiate with the Thai government," he said.

Although Thai officials are expected to come under strong pressure prior to the US announcement on whether Thailand will continue to be listed on the US Priority Foreign Country [PFC] watchlist in April, Uthai said that Thai officials are ready to show their sincerity in resolving the dispute over alleged inadequate intellectual property protection in Thailand.

Uthai said that Thailand has amended the patent act to provide better protection for US drugs. On the copyright issue, Uthai said that the US government does not understand court procedures in Thailand.

He said that the Thai government has followed the cases, but most of them were settled out of court.

He said that, compared with America's other trading partners, Thailand is a small partner with a small trading value.

Thai exporters fear that the US will cut tax concessions on Thai exports under the US Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) programme, if Thailand is ranked on the PFC watchlist.

Hungarian President Goncz Arrives 15 Feb

BK1502075193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and his wife arrived in Thailand this morning for a visit as guests of their majesties the king and queen. The king, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Sirinthon, welcomed the royal guests upon their arrival at the airport. A correspondent of the Public Relations Department reported from Don Muang Airport that the king and the princess greeted the royal guests when their special plane touched down. The king then accompanied the Hungarian president on a review of the guard of honor. At about 1140, they left Don Muang in a motorcade for a ceremony during which the Hungarian president will receive a key to Bangkok presented him by the Bangkok governor and his wife.

Addresses in Goncz's Honor

BK1702084993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Yesterday evening, the government hosted a party in honor of the Hungarian president and his wife who have been on a visit to Thailand as guests of the king. Fongsaman Chamonchan, a Public Relations Department correspondent, reports:

[Begin Fongsaman recording] The aforementioned party was held at Santi Maitri building in Government House. Prime Minister Chuan Likphai welcomed the Hungarian president and his wife and expressed pleasure at the signing of the air service agreement, which would further facilitate visits by the people of both countries. He said the Hungarian delegation's visit would lead to dialogue between the private sector of the two countries and, thus, concrete cooperation.

In his address, President Arpad Goncz expressed gratitude for the king's kindness and thanked the Thai people for their warm reception. He said Hungary has closely followed the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the progress of Thailand, which is one of Hungary's very important trading partners. He said Thailand's success could serve as a lesson for Hungary. The Hungarian president asserted that Thailand is the leader as far as Hungary is concerned in the conduct of relations with the countries in this region, and expressed hope that such relations will continue. His country regards Thailand as very important to this region's stability, peace, and development.

The Hungarian president said he felt honored to be the first East European leader to have visited Thailand. He hoped that his visit and consultations would create an opportunity for cooperation in new fields. He emphasized that the development of good relations between Thailand and Hungary would contribute to the two countries becoming springboards for countries in Central and East Europe and in Southeast Asia. [end recording]

Foreign Minister To Visit China 27 Feb-4 Mar

BK1702130693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek has disclosed that Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the foreign minister, will pay an official visit to China soon. Sakthip said the foreign minister has already visited every ASEAN country since he became head of the Foreign Ministry. His trip to China to see Prince Norodom Sihanouk was not an official visit. Therefore, the Chinese Government has asked the foreign minister to make an official visit and has sent a formal invitation for that purpose. As a result, the foreign minister will make an official visit to China from 27 February-4 March. While in China, he will hold official discussions with his Chinese counterpart and pay courtesy calls on senior Chinese leaders. Bilateral economic, social, and technical cooperation as well as the general situation in the region will also be discussed.

Italian Arms Firm Agrees To Repair Radar System

BK1702022593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Feb 93 p 1

[Text] The Italian company which earned 1,000 million baht from the sale of its ground-to-air missile system to the Thai Army has bowed to pressure and has agreed to repair the missiles' radar system free of charge, an informed army source revealed yesterday.

The missiles' radar system has been the centre of controversy since it failed to function properly following its delivery to the Army about three years ago.

The informed source, an army officer, said Alenia Italia Co, which sold the missiles to the Army in 1986, had earlier demanded that the Thai Army bear all repair costs, estimated at about 60 million baht.

"The Army had a meeting with Alenia's chairman last week and he agreed to repair the missiles' radar system unconditionally," said the army source.

He said the company also was very concerned about the issue as the problem with the missiles' radar system might discredit the image of the company.

The officer cited the malfunction in the Spada missile radar system as the main reason why it could not operate perfectly after its installation in late 1989.

"Earlier reports the Army spent 48 million baht trying to repair the missile syste are totally untrue," the officer said, adding that the missiles bought by the Thai Army were of the same model and standard used by the Italian Air Force and Navy.

The missile purchase was approved in 1986 by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Panieng Kantarat, the former defence minister in the Gen Prem Tinsulanon administration, while the purchasing contract was signed in the same year by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut who was then army chief.

"The Royal Thai Navy also acquired these missiles and they operate perfectly. However, we have no idea how the technical problems developed after they were installed," said the senior army officer.

The Spada missiles were placed under the direct supervision of the Army's Anti-aircraft Artillery Division which has incorporated them in the country's air-defence system.

"They are ground-to-air missiles which are very effective against jet fighters and bombers. The Army agreed to buy them because our defence system at that time was vulnerable. It is untrue to say that the system is obsolete," the army officer said.

The source said the missile system was delivered by May 1989. However, problems with the radar system developed about a month later after they were installed by the company.

Under the agreement reached between the Army and Alenia Italia Co's chairman, the company has agreed to ship the missiles' radar system back to Italy for repairs next month.

It is expected that the company will finish the repair work by late August and a demonstration of the missile system would be organised here about a month later.

The officer said a senior army officer from the Anti-aircraft Artillery Division would brief the Army about the missile system during a meeting of army regiment and battalion commanders next Friday.

The source said press reports earlier saying that the missiles were obsolete and corruption was involved during the purchase disappointed the army chief who suspects that the move might have been a political ploy designed to discredit the Army.

International Economic Affairs Office Set Up

BK1102090193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] A new office has been set up as a secretariat to the coordinating committee on the international economic affairs chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak. The cabinet this week approved a proposal by the Prime Minister's Office on the matter. The new office is named the Office for Coordination of International Economic Affairs, CIEA, under the jurisdiction of the Secretariat to the Prime Minister. CIEA will be staffed by officials on loan from departments and agencies concerned. Mr. Karun Kittisathaphon, inspector general of the Ministry of Commerce, has been appointed the director of the office. CIEA answers directly to the Council of Economic Ministers. It coordinates international economic policies, collects relevant data and information, makes analyses, and formulates plans and measures. It is going into operation immediately.

Police Station, Monument Bombed; 3 Injured

BK1202022493 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Feb 93 p 3

[Text] Three unidentified men threw a bomb into the compound of the district police station and another into the compound of Somdet Phranarai Maharat monument in Muang district of Lop Buri province last night.

According to police, there were no injuries from the first explosion yesterday, which took place about 8 p.m., but three people were injured from the second explosion. The bombs used were M-204s.

The first explosion left a large hole in the compound of the police station. The second was thrown as a bus passed, and the three injured people were bus passengers—a woman, her daughter and a policeman.

Police are looking for the three men, who were still at large at press time.

Vietnam

AFP: Cautious Reaction to PRC Aircraft Carrier Option

BK1702003693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 15 (AFP)—Asia should work towards regional peace and stability, Vietnam said Monday in a cautiously worded reply to a report that China planned to obtain an aircraft carrier and had secretly trained officers to command it. "We feel that people everywhere want peace, stability and cooperation, not an arms race," a spokesman for Vietnam's Foreign Affairs Ministry said. Southeast Asia "for the first time since the end of World War Two has an opportunity (to live) in peace and stability," he said, adding he hoped the region would work towards that end.

A report in the CHINESE YOUTH magazine last week carried the first official confirmation of China's desire to obtain a carrier. It also revealed that China had been training officers to operate it. "People should not be surprised if one day in the future, the silhouette of an aircraft carrier appears in China's navy fleet," Zhao Xianfeng, army reporter for the official Communist Youth League publication, wrote.

Beijing has "no plans to build or purchase" a carrier at present, Zhao said, but "has never promised it will never possess an aircraft carrier." China's military intentions have aroused deep concern among its neighbors, who suspect Beijing of seeking to build a powerful blue water naval fleet. Vietnam is especially watchful of China's potential naval sea and air capabilities owing to a territorial dispute over a strategic island chain in the South China Sea.

China claims to be the sole legitimate ruler of the Spratly Islands but has voiced its willingness to jointly develop the area. Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei also claim all or part [of] the Spratly archipelago.

Le Phuoc Tho Discusses Party Renovation

BK1602143793 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 93 p 3

["Last part" of article by Le Phuoc Tho: "Some Issues Related to Party Renovation and Rectification"]

[Text] II. Continue to understand the objectives, requirements, and guidelines for step 2.

The initial results of more than four months of applying the party Central Committee's Third Plenum Resolution on party renovation and rectification have created favorable conditions for acccelerating work implementation in the days ahead. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that these are only the results of step 1, of which the main objectives were to understand the resolution, formulate action programs, provide guidance over work implementation at pilot sites, and concretize a number of documents. Even a number of sectors and localities and many grass-roots establishments have yet to complete this very first step. We must, from now until the end of the first quarter, concentrate efforts on guiding the completion of step 1. Next, arrangements must be made to draw experience and promptly shift to step 2. If there are inadequate arrangements for discussing and thoroughly understanding the resolution and formulating action programs, continued efforts must be made to review the situation, work out more practical solutions, and organize work implementation to guarantee high results. The objective of step 2 is to provide guidance over the implementation of comprehensive action programs aimed mainly at promoting economic development and at building the party to make it firm and strong in all fields.

A starting point for formulating action programs:

The results of surveys conducted in Ho Chi Minh City, the Provinces of Tay Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ha Bac, and Minh Hai as well as in many other areas clearly show that there are three different levels when it comes to formulating action programs in the various localities:

—There are action programs that look almost like comprehensive socioeconomic development plans. These programs cover too many issues and fail to clearly define key, urgent tasks.

—Many localities have raised a number of issues but have failed to work out well-defined solutions suitable to set goals.

—Some party organizations have raised appropriate problems and have worked out practical solutions. The number of these localities and units, however, remains very small.

Noteworthy is the fact that, as far as action programs are concerned, many localities and units have not attached due importance to the need to build a flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and people in order to consolidate the worker-peasant-intelligentsia alliance and overcome the evils of bureaucracy and attempts to dissociate oneself from the masses. Therefore, to make action programs consistent with localities and units, it is of primary importance for party committee echelons to understand even more clearly the following goals, requirements, and guidelines:

a. The objective of party renovation and rectification is to uphold the political background, leadership skills, and militancy of party organizations in order to guarantee conditions for satisfactorily implementing socioeconomic tasks and for ensuring national security and defense. Emphasis should be placed on promoting economic development for the sake of a prosperous people and a strong country, socialist construction, and political stability. Socioeconomic and political results constitute the very yardstick to measure the leadership skills of party committee echelons, party organizations, party chapters, and party members.

b. Party building work must be linked with the consolidation of the political system and mass movement. Therefore, it is important to reorganize the administrative organs at all levels to make them firm and strong. Special importance must be attached to the consolidation of party organizations in key economic and political centers, bearing in mind the need to improve everyone's intellectual background and develop and purify the contingent of party members. Effective measures must be taken to overcome the evils of corruption and other negative phenomenon. It is necessary to uphold democracy and discipline and consolidate the bloc of solidarity and single-mindedness in the party and among the people.

c. Party building work must be linked with efforts to build and consolidate mass organizations. First of all, party committee echelons are responsible for education and guidance over the formation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union as well as for the movement to motivate the masses to build the party and make the administration firm and strong. Depending on their age groups and sexes, party members at villages and wards should participate in mass societies or occupational associations to fulfill their leadership roles and help with the renovation of the operational procedures of those organizations. Party chapters must assign party members to take charge of mass mobilization task. This must be used as a medium for ensuring work efficiency and must also be regarded as part of the activities of party chapters.

What is new in the implementation of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum Resolution this time is that instead of issuing their own resolutions as they used to do in the past, localities and units have based their efforts on the party Central Committee's Third Plenum Resolution to formulate action programs to ensure work implementation. This means that instead of following the old-fashioned way of making arrangements to "study" the resolution or of formulating standpoints patterned exactly after higher echelons' viewpoints, we have sought ways to implement the resolution through concrete actions.

Party committee echelons should base their efforts on realities from localities and grass-roots units to set forth key tasks and should also take firm steps suitable to each period of time, bearing in mind the need to uphold a high sense of responsibility, discipline, urgency, and steadiness in accordance with the motto: "Words must match deeds." It is of utmost importance to avoid all indications of haste, subjectivism, and perfuntoriness or the belief that there is nothing wrong with one's locality or grass-roots unit (this tendency has developed in some localities). To this end, we must clearly define the functions and concrete tasks of party installations and henceforth take steps to gradually renovate their party leadership patterns.

An issue of decisive importance:

As far as action programs to be implemented by party organizations are concerned, much remains to be done. Cadre-related work, however, constitutes the most significant and most decisive task.

The primary objective of this task is to effect changes for the better and ensure uniformity in cadre-related work in accordance with the lines and standpoints set forth in the seventh party congress resolution and in keeping with the open-door policy and requirements of the market-oriented economy.

There are three points concerning cadre-related work that we must firmly grasp as follows:

1. For our cadre evaluation to be accurate, we must strictly follow the cadre criteria set by the resolutions of the seventh party congress and the party Central Committee's Third Plenum and must base our efforts on the circumstances, environment, functions, and actual duties of each cadre as well as on the concrete results of his/her work performance. We must resolutely put an end to the cadre evaluation method based on superficial judgment or prejudice. We must also try by all means to avoid attaching importance only to singular factors like family background, work history, academic achievements, age, and so forth. It is important to use work efficiency as a yardstick to measure the quality and competence of cadres (work efficiency on the socioeconomic and political fronts). Given the multisectorial commodity economy and market mechanism, we must see to it that cadres possess a sound political background and know how to respond to the requirements of the renovation cause.

2. Cadre evaluation and selection must be carried out in an objective, accurate, and democratic fashion and must be motivated by public interest. As far as cadre-related work is concerned, resolute measures must be taken to oppose all manifestations of subjectivism, patriarchalism, favoritism, and factionalism.

3. Efforts must be made to struggle against localism as indicated by the tendency to "limit" cadre assignment and rotation within each locality, unit, or sector. It is necessary to base cadre-related work on the common interests of the entire party and nation and take steps to assign and rotate cadres so they can carry out their tasks in different localities and sectors.

As far as attempts to renovate cadre evaluation concepts and methods are concerned, special efforts must be made to bring into play cadres' existing talents. At the same time, it is important to work out incentive measures to attract talented people from different fields of activities, social classes, and economic sectors, including patriotic Vietnamese nationals overseas, thus creating conditions for everyone to devote their enthusiasm, wisdom, and talents to serving the cause of national renovation.

We will, through the renovation process, draw experience and gradually supplement and perfect concepts on cadre evaluation, selection, and work assignment in the new situation.

a. The Political Bureau has reached a new decision on cadre management work. It is necessary for party committee echelons, departments, and sectors to promptly make arrangements to study and firmly grasp the standpoints, principles, and contents of this decision. Measures must be taken to satisfactorily organize the implementation of this task and make it a routine move to guarantee uniform party leadership and control over cadre-related work. At the same time, steps must be taken to develop the active roles in and sense of responsibility for the implementation of this task of party committee echelons, administrative organs, mass organizations, and key comrades in charge at all levels and in the various sectors.

b. Recently, localities and units have conducted self-criticism and criticism and have achieved fine results. For those localities and units that have failed to do so, they should conduct self-criticism and criticism in accordance with Directive No. 14 of the Secretariat. The main objectives of the drive for self-criticism and criticism this time are to make the party firm and strong and to purify the contingent of party members. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the party's leadership over the implementation of political tasks and point out its strong points and shortcomings in socioeconomic development, national security and defense, party-building work, preservation of unity among party members, opposition against corruption, smuggling, or waste of state property, and so forth. The objectives of this campaign are to enhance the leadership skills, knowledge, ethics, and quality of party organizations and party cadres and members, thus creating conditions for satisfactorily guiding the implementation of set goals and tasks.

We must correctly evaluate party cadres and define collective and individual responsiblities through step one and the satisfactory implementation of criticism and self-criticism at this time. On that basis, we can firmly understand the situation for the contingent of cadres and focus on tasks from now until the first quarter of 1993. We will reassess the contingent of succeeding cadres, specially comrades with good prospects for being appointed to key positions in provinces, cities, departments, and ministries or equivalent levels.

Consolidating grassroots party organizations and improving party members' quality:

Party committees are to provide guidance to quickly stabilize party organizations at the central level down to provinces, cities, precincts, and districts. Regarding the grassroots party organizations, mainly in villages and sub-wards, state-run economic units, and government organs, we must satisfactorily build a contingent of cadres, focus on key establishments, and strive to reduce the number of weak grassroots party organizations.

We also must expand the implementation of regulations on the function and responsibility of grassroots party organizations and chapters. Party committees at all levels should quickly hold conferences to disseminate the content of those regulations and provide guidance for the grassroots to comprehend the regulations and to transform them into concrete statutes suitable to each grassroots party organization. This should be done in some experimental places to draw experience before gradually expanding to uniform implementation. This process must be attached to the renovation of the management structure to introduce the regulations with good efficiency and in a practical manner. It is necessary to understand the needs of different type of grassroots organizations during the application process.

Regarding party member work, many party committees are still confused in the screening of party members. The screening is a requirement of the Third Party Central Committee Resolution. It must check, clarify, and eliminate unqualified members from the party, specially those whose words and deeds do not match the party's viewpoints and lines and those who are opportunistic, corrupted, and degenerate in morality and lifestyle. Party members, who due to their poor working knowledge and ability or due to special circumstances cannot fulfill their entrusted duty, should continue to receive training. And in the rectification process, they must be carefully considered, avoiding the practice of subjectiveness and impatience or causing political disturbance. It is necessary to firmly hold the three aspects of party member work: training and improving knowledge, screening, and admitting new members. Training and improving knowledge is the most important requirement. All provinces and cities should perform party member work in one place to draw experience. After that, the party Central Organization Department will hold a conference to profoundly discuss this work before expanding to the whole area. The work should not be done in a quick and simple manner. It should rely on public opinion on party building work as experienced by Ben Cau District in Tay Ninh, Hung Ha District in Thai Binh, and other localities. In localities with few party members, the situation of nonexisting party members in hamlets first must be overcome. The party organizations and chapters must plan to select and train people to become party members and assign party committee members or party members to monitor, help, and ensure quality standards, but not the quantity requirement for new party members.

Party committees and organization sections of party committees must pay more attention to information work, firmly understand the situation, and quickly draw experience and disseminate it to different places. At the same time, party committees must positively anticipate the situation and newly-arising problems in the guidance process.

New Economic Zone Resettlement Figures Released

BK1602160093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] All localities nationwide organized 46,000 households or 230,000 people, of which 92,000 were of working age, to be resettled in new economic zones in 1992. In the years 1991 and 1992, the government carried out 68 new economic zone projects; exploited 350,000 hectares of idle land and bare hills; and allocated work for 200,000 households, which were comprised of over one million people including 400,000 people of working age. Also in 1992, the government approved 325 proposals from 51 provinces and cities to borrow capital with total funds up to 97 billion dong to help new economic zone residents in their resettlement and production.

Leaders Receive Indonesian Defense Minister

BK1202150593 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 12—President Le Duc Anh received here this morning the visiting Indonesian Minister of Defence and Security Gen. Benny Murdani and his party.

Minister of Defence Gen. Doan Khue and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan were on hand. Also present at the reception were Indonesian Ambassador Juana and Defence Attache Col. Sardan Marbun.

President Le Duc Anh welcomed the visit of the Indonesian delegation as a manifestation of the friendship between the two peoples and armies. He noted that over the recent years, the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Indonesian peoples, governments and armies have been consolidated and developed, to which Minister Murdani has made active contributions. Vietnam and Indonesia now are making greatest efforts in their national construction, and actively contributing to keeping peace, stability for the development of the region. President Le Duc Anh expressed his belief that in the near future Southeast Asia will become a peaceful, stable and prosperous region.

The Vietnamese president asked Minister Murdani to convey to the Indonesian people and President Suharto his best regards and wishes for the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

In his reply, Gen. Murdani said, among other things that, for the common target of peace and stability for development, the Indonesian-Vietnamese friendship will be constantly developed. Also today a ceremony held here to confer the Vietnamese Government's Order of Friendship on Gen. Murdani. Speaking at the ceremony, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, experessed its high appreciation of the recepient's great service to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies. Speaking at the ceremony, en. Murdani said that this is an honour not only to him but to the Indonesian people and army as well. He expressed his belief that this event will contribute to the promotion of the solidarity between the two peoples and armies. He said he would never forget this event. After the ceremony, the Indonesian guests were received by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. While here, the Indonesian military delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. The guests left here this afternoon for Ho Chi Minh City and the Seventh Army Zone in south Vietnam.

Papua New Guinea

Government Troops Recapture Arawa; Urge Surrender

BK1502105093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Port Moresby, Feb 15 (AFP)—Government troops have recaptured Arawa, the main town on Papua New Guinea's rebel-held island of Bougainville, Prime Minister Paias Wingti said Monday. Wingti called for the unconditional surrender of Bougainville rebels with the fall of Arawa, saying the weekend landing signalled the "begining of the end" of the four-year crisis. Security forces landed at Arawa, headquarters of Bougainville's rebels for three years, on Saturday.

Wingti said: "There were no casualties on the side of the security forces. Rebels burnt the Arawa hospital while landing was in progress, but acting on information, security forces rescued 100 people."

"With Arawa now under government control, I sense the end is near," Wingti said in a statement issued in Port Moresby.

Arawa was the administrative headquarters of the island, and home to over 2,000 employees of the now closed Panguna copper mine before the secessionist crisis began in 1988.

Wingti said the only areas of the island still in rebel hands were Kieta, Koromira and Panguna, all in central Bougainville. Security forces withdrew from Arawa and nearby Kieta in early 1990 following a truce with the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) and agreement to negotiate.

But a series of negotiations on the New Zealand warship Endeavour and in the Solomon Islands' capital Honiara—resulting in the Endeavour Accord and the Honiara Declaration in 1991—failed to achieve a peaceful settlement to the crisis. Since the breakdown in negotiations, security forces regained control of the territory, starting from the northern island of Buka, through to the north and south of the main island. They landed and made a base in central Bougainville, only about two kilometres (1.2 miles) from Arawa, late last year.

Rebel forces were understood to have retreated to the rugged and almost inaccesible mountains. "They will have to give up the struggle now," Wingti said. From Honiara, spokesman for the Bougainville interim government Martin Miriori confirmed the fall of Arawa, saying one rebel was shot dead by security forces.

Papua New Guinea Defence Minister Paul Tohian said the landing in Arawa was a major breakthrough for the government. "We have taken a strategic and important area," Tohian said, adding: "We have landed in Arawa. We are in Arawa to stay."

End of Australian Resource 'Domination' Sought

BK1702043893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0155 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, Feb 17 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's Government plans to shake up the country's mining, petroleum, and gas resources industries to increase state equity and end domination by Australian investors. Prime Minister Paias Wingti and Minerals and Energy Minister Masket Iangalio are pushing to increase state equity in resource projects and want downstream processing facilities—such as copper smelter and gold and oil refineries—to be set up in the country.

Wingti and Iangalio say their key principle is to ensure the government and its people gain maximum benefit from resource developments and say the present arrangements are inadequate. The state receives taxes and has an option to take up to 30 percent equity in mining ventures and 22.5 percent in oil projects. A gas policy is still being developed.

Wingti said he wanted to break away from a "club" of Australians, who dominate foreign investment in these sectors, and attract new investors. "This is Australian territory as far as they are concerned. There is a club that wants to see PNG as a country that comes under the Australian mining influence," he said on Australian television recently.

Wingti, who became prime minister in July, has made clear his intention of strengthening ties with Asian nations and has already visited Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Last month Wingti told an oil conference in Singapore there was widespread dissatisfaction among landowners, although they received royalties, compensation and took part in spin-off benefits from resource projects. "The state will endeavour to see that the people of Papua New Guinea gain maximum benefit from the development of its non-renewable resources," he said. "I do not wish to see my country become another one of those countries that have lost out when their resources were exploited."

The debate over the equities issue started in November when Iangalio accused operators of the one billion U.S. dollar Porgera gold mine of misleading the state into acquiring only one third of the 30 percent equity option it held. [passage omitted]